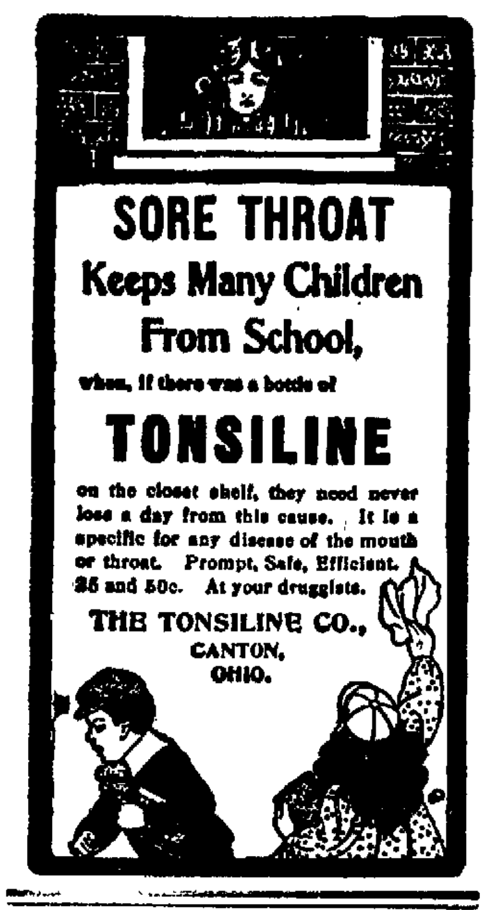
The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1901 XXXIX—N(44



BUSINE~S DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J H Hur , President, H. L. McLain, C s ,er

HARDWARE.

S (RAD CO., Dealer in Foreign and) estic H rdware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

R SEL & CO manufacturers of Thresh g M chine Portable, Semi-Portable nd Trac on E gines, Horse powers, Saw Mi s, &c

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns n, Proprietors, manufacturers of a uper r qu ity of Merchant Bar and Blacksmit. Iron

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron S uctures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

Wheat (old)	75
Hay, per ton	12 00 to 13 00
Straw, per ton	8 00 10 00
Corn	35–40
Oats	22 25
Clover Seed	5 50–6 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Rye, per bu	50
Barley	48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (unwashed,)	18–18
Wool (washed)	25

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel new	35
Beets, per bushel	40
Apples	60–75
Cabbage, per dozen	40–50
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	2 00
Onions	70

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY

Butter	20–22
Eggs (fresh)	22
Chickens, live, per lb	7
Spring Chickens, dressed, lb	10
Turkeys, live	08½
Turkeys, dressed	11

MEATS AND CHEESE.

Ham	12½
Shoulder	09
Lard	08
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	12

The following are retail prices:

Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings 'per 100 lbs	90

□ Show the Massillon lecture course committee that you endorse the lecture course by attending the grand concert of the Kentucky Colonels, Monday evening, Jan. 21. Reserved seats may be secured at Bahney's.

Grand concert, Kentucky Colonels, Monday evening, Jan. 21, at the Armory. Tickets at Bahney's.

use Heyler's, LICORICE TABLETS made with pure SPANISH LICORICE. Unsurpassed for cure of COUGHS & COLDS. 5 and 10¢ PACKAGES. OUR GLYCERINE TABLETS For all Throat Affections. —10 and 25¢ BOXES.— Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Heyler's 863 Broadway - NEW YORK.

VICTIM OF MOB FURY.

A Negro Burned to Death at Leavenworth, Kansas.

REPEATEDLY CLAIMED INNOCENCE.

He Was Identified by a Girl as Having Committed an Assault Upon Her—Also Suspected of the Murder of Another Girl.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 16.—Fred Alexander, the negro who on Saturday evening attempted to assault Miss Eva Roth and who was supposed to have assaulted and killed Pearl Forbes in this city, in November last, was taken from the jail by a mob and burned at the stake where Pearl Forbes' body was found about half a dozen blocks from the center of the city. Probably 8,000 people witnessed the lynching.

The negro had been transferred from his cell at the state penitentiary and placed in jail. A crowd followed from the penitentiary to the jail and the negro was gotten into the jail by a ruse.

The negro was dragged across Third street and up hill to the court house yard. Later he was backed up against a tree in the yard and a chain was hunted for, but none could be found. He several times was given a chance to confess, but denied his guilt. One big fellow struck the negro in the forehead three times with his fists.

At a suggestion he was pushed on towards Fourth street and then placed in a wagon and taken to the corner of Lawrence avenue and Spruce street, the scene of the murder of Pearl Forbes, followed by the crowd.

Long before the wagon containing the doomed man arrived at the place a crowd had gathered.

The first thing done was to plant a railroad iron upright in the mud. This was made fast to cross irons firmly bound to the upright iron with wire. Around the improvised stake wood and boards were piled.

A howl went up, which was quickly hushed as the prisoner raised his shackled hands and began to speak. Twice he started, but the crowd drowned his trembling voice.

"You are going to kill me, whatever I say," he said, "but you men are wrong. I want to tell you right now, you've got the wrong man. I did not do that, and some day you men here will run up against the man who did. I know it ain't any use to say so, for you're going to kill me, but I didn't do it."

The men standing behind Alexander then shoved him from the wagon and the roar from the crowd drowned every other sound. The negro was quickly driven down the embankment to the pile of wood, with his hands still shackled. He was chained in a standing position to the upright rail road iron. Chains and irons were wrapped about him and with his hands still shackled, he was made fast to the post. Coal oil was then poured over him.

Before the match was applied John Forbes, father of the murdered girl, stepped up to Alexander and said:

"Are you guilty of murdering my daughter?"

"I don't know what you have me here for," said Alexander.

Forbes replied:

"For killing my girl on this very spot."

"Mr. Forbes, if that's your name, you have the wrong man," said the negro.

"Burn him; burn him," cried the crowd.

"Gentlemen, you've got lots of time," said Alexander. "You are burning an innocent man. You took advantage of me. You gave me no show. Can I see my mother?"

A man in the crowd called for the mother, but she was not in the crowd.

Alexander then said:

"Will you let me shake hands with all my friends?"

"You have no friends in this crowd, you damned beast," said one of the men in charge of the negro. "If you have anything to say, say it in a hurry."

Another man then stepped up and said to Alexander:

"Make your peace with your God, nigger, for you will surely die."

Coal oil was then applied for the second time, and while it was being done, Alexander called to acquaintances in the crowd, and said goodby to them. He did not seem to realize that he was to be burned at the stake, and talked rationally until John Forbes, the father of the murdered girl, lighted the match. Again Alexander was asked to make a confession, but he replied that he had nothing to say.

As the flames leaped about him Alexander turned a ghastly hue, and, clasping his hands together, began to sway to and fro, while the crowd yelled.

In about five minutes the negro was hanging limp and lifeless by the chains that bound him. As soon as the crowd saw that life was extinct it began to slowly disperse. Hundreds, however, staid to the last.

Men kept piling on wood for some time until finally the flames were allowed to die down. For some time there was a continuous stream of people going to the scene of the burning.

When the fire had died down sufficiently to allow the crowd to approach the remains of Alexander there was a wild scramble to obtain relics. Bits of charred flesh, pieces of chain, scraps of wood—everything that could possibly serve as a souvenir was seized on with morbid eagerness.

After Alexander's arrest he was taken before Miss Roth, who identified him. Since then a mob has surrounded the penitentiary day and night. Tuesday the crowd became so formidable that Governor Stanley, in response to a telegram from Warden Tomlinson, ordered two companies of militia to be in readiness to start for Leavenworth at a moment's notice.

Governor Stanley ordered Warden Tomlinson to refuse to turn Alexander over to the sheriff unless he agreed in writing to protect him.

ABOUT READY FOR NEELY.

Rubens Expected to Bring Some Evidence to Cuba, For Trial of the Embezzler.

Havana, Jan. 16.—Mr. Lamar, who is associated with Mr. Rubens in the prosecution of the postoffice fraud cases for the government, said that, with the exception of some evidence which Mr. Rubens will bring from the United States, the government is now ready to proceed with the trial of C. F. W. Neely, charged with embezzlement while acting as financial agent of the department of posts.

Neely has already been indicted by the court of first instance, and, on his arrival here, under the extradition proceedings, he will be imprisoned to await trial before the audiencia.

Seven judges will sit in the case. Spanish law allows an appeal to the supreme court, but the decision of the latter tribunal is final.

DRIGGS WAS HISSED.

Army Officers, Ladies and Others Objected to His Insinuating That a Cadet Was Untruthful.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 16.—An unlooked for incident occurred at one of the sessions of the congressional investigation at West Point. There was a large attendance of army officers, with their wives and daughters.

When Congressman Driggs asked Cadet Deen if it was true, having a "convenient memory," that he could only remember Cadet Sheridan's name out of all the men he had exercised, there was a storm of hisses which ran around the room. The women as well as the men took part in it, and it was evident that they considered the question as one impugning the credibility of the witness. The code of honor at West Point, according to the testimony adduced during this investigation as well as the military inquiry, does not admit of untruthfulness, and the people living at the post resent anything suggestive of doubt on this point.

Congressman Driggs immediately asked that the court room be cleared, but Chairman Dick declared a recess of an hour and a half without recognizing the request.

Several officers did not try to conceal their displeasure at the question put by the Brooklyn congressman. They also said that Judge Smith, another member of the committee, had no right to say in his examination of Deen that "the death of Booz was laid at Deen's door."

The news of the hissing spread quickly all over the post, with the result that the attendance at the night session was unusually large.

Mr. Driggs resumed his examination of Cadet Deen when the latter came into the court room for the night session, and referring to the question which he put to the witness in the afternoon, asked if it was due to forgetfulness that he could not remember any name but that of young Phil Sheridan out of all the cadets whom he had exercised at the academy.

Deen replied in the affirmative and the storm signals were taken down.

The committee gathered a good deal of testimony during their three sessions Tuesday.

BACON RESOLUTION TABLED.

During the Course of the Senate Session, a Colloquy Occurred Between Hanna and Bacon.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Some progress was made by the senate in the consideration of the army reorganization bill. One amendment that has created much debate was disposed of.

Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, emphasized his opposition to the increase in the army proposed by the bill and his intention to vote against it, but expressed his opinion that the bill ought to be disposed of speedily. Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, also urged speedy action on the measure on account of the serious embarrassment the government was laboring under in preparing for the return of the volunteers from the Philippines.

The principal speeches against the bill were made by Mr. Berry, of Arkansas; Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, and Mr. Teller, of Colorado. Mr. Warren, of Wyoming, delivered an extended argument in support of the bill. During the speech of Mr. Bacon, a colloquy between him and Mr. Hanna, of Ohio, as to the issues in the November elections created much interest.

Mr. Bacon's amendment striking out of the bill the discretionary authority conferred upon the president to increase the size of the army was laid on the table by the decisive vote of 39 to 20.

EVENTS IN BRIEF.

The flag carried by the First regiment, N. G. P., through the Spanish-American war was formally turned over to Pennsylvania by Colonel Wendel P. Bowman, of Philadelphia.

Annual meetings of the stockholders and directors of the Cambria Iron and Steel companies at Philadelphia resulted in the re-election of the old directors and officers of both corporations.

The Danish government sent to the finance committee of both houses of the rigsdag a report of the negotiations between the United States and Denmark regarding the sale of the Danish West Indies, and also a petition, signed by 17 business men of Copenhagen, asking for government assistance to make the islands profitable to Danish capital.

QUAY TO BE SENATOR.

Enough Votes Received to Indicate His Election.

VOTE TO BE CERTIFIED TODAY.

His Combined Strength In the Pennsylvania House and Senate Was 130, or Three More Than the Number Necessary to a Choice.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 16.—After a memorable struggle, which had continued for several years, Colonel M. S. Quay, regular Republican nominee for United States senator, won out in his fight against his opponents. His combined vote in the senate and house was 130, or three more than the number necessary to a choice. The house and senate was to meet jointly at noon today to canvass the vote and declare an election. Mr. Quay's commission had already been prepared and signed, and he was expected to start to Washington this afternoon. A party of friends was expected to go with him to be present when he takes his seat in the senate on Thursday.

The Democratic vote Tuesday was cast almost solidly for Colonel James M. Guffey, of Pittsburg, and that of the anti-Quay Republicans was divided among nine "favorite sons." Representative W. J. Galvin, of Schuylkill, who voted with the Republicans on the organization of the house, was the only Democrat who voted for Mr. Quay. When he cast his vote the followers of Mr. Quay broke into cheers, which continued for more than a minute. Representative L. D. Brown, of Crawford, who was nominated by the prohibitives and endorsed by the Democrats and Populists, voted for the Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow, the Prohibition leader.

Colonel Guffey lost three votes by the absence of Representatives George J. Maloney, of Venango, and Madison A. Garvin, of Adams, who were unable to be present on account of illness, and the paring of Representative Arthur H. Squier, of Wyoming, with I. R. Haldeman, of Montgomery, Republican. Mr. Squier was present, while his pair was ill at his home with typhoid fever.

The vote in detail follows:

	House.	Senate.	Total.
Quay	104	26	130
Guffey	44	12	56
Dalzell	24	10	34
C. E. Smith	11	1	12
Huff	6	1	7
Stewart	3	..	..
McCormick	1	..	..
McConway	1	..	..
Harris	1	..	..
Tubbs	1	..	..
Olmsted	1	..	..
Swallow	1	..	..

Paired, 2; absent, 3.

The wildest excitement prevailed during the balloting in the house. Long before that body convened at 3 o'clock the chamber was packed with legislators and spectators. The crush for admittance was so great that many members had to be dragged into the hall by the police. The entrances were guarded by a cordon of policemen, who were powerless to cope with the crowd. In a rush to admit Representative Galvin the door in one of the lobbies was broken down and the hall was soon crowded to suffocation.

After Speaker Marshall called the house to order, he directed the sergeants-at-arms to clear the aisles. The house officers were unable to handle the crowds, and the Harrisburg police force was called in to assist them. Before the ballot was taken Charles W. Neeb, of Allegheny, and John H. Thompson, of Center, Republicans, who were absent on account of illness when the house organized two weeks ago, presented themselves at the bar and were qualified by Judge Wilson, of Beaver. These members were claimed by both sides, and when they voted for Colonel Quay they were heartily applauded by his followers. Thomas K. Beaver, of Juniata, voted for Mr. Olmsted, but before the result was announced he changed to Mr. Quay. William P. Winner, of Bucks, who voted with the anti-Quay Republicans on the organization of the house, was absent and unaccounted for. Before casting his vote for Mr. Quay, Representative Thomas J. Reynolds, of Lackawanna, withdrew the name of Congressman William Connell, of Scranton, who was nominated at the organization. Reynolds said he had been nominated and elected as an anti-Quay Republican, but that he believed in majority rule, and would vote for the caucus nominee. He voted with the anti-Quayites on the organization of the house. Representatives Samuel A. Kendall, of Somerset, and Donald P. McPherson, of Adams, who also voted with the anti-Quayites at the organization, voted for Mr. Quay. The announcement of the result was followed by much shouting and applause, during which an adjournment was taken, 11 o'clock today being the hour selected to meet.

When the result of the balloting was announced there was applause from the floor and the galleries.

Both bodies, it was expected, will adjourn on Thursday until next Monday evening, when the standing committees will be announced and the routine work begin in earnest.

The report of the senate and house Republican slate committees was expected to be announced today. The Quay Republicans control both bodies and there was asserted to be no doubt of the ratification of both slates. The Democrats, it was stated, will not share in the offices in either body, and just what recognition will be given the anti-Quay Republicans the slate committees had not yet determined, so far as known, when this article was written.

Colonel Quay received the news of his election at the residence he leased near the capitol. He declined to make a statement. He held an informal reception Tuesday afternoon for some friends from different [illegible] who came here to be present [illegible] the vote was taken. Colonel [illegible] had leased a house in Harrisburg [illegible] the session and it was asserted he expected to spend much time here urging the passage of apportionment, ballot and some other legislation.

ANTI-QUAYITES AROUSED.

Scored Their Former Comrades, Who Voted For Quay—Also Condemned Result of Voting.

Harrisburg, Jan. 16.—The anti-Quay Republicans last night gave out a statement saying that at their meeting held at the Commonwealth hotel on Dec. 31, 65 members of the legislature signed or had previously signed the pledge against supporting Quay.

This pledge was also signed by John K. Thompson, of Center county; John P. McTighe, of Allegheny county; George C. Hill and George B. Tiffany, of Susquehanna county; Thomas J. Reynolds, of Lackawanna county; Benjamin F. Welty, of Franklin county, and Samuel A. Kendall, of Somerset county, signed a letter to the same effect. These men (except Mr. Thompson, who was at home ill) participated in the meetings of the anti-Quay organization, seemingly in perfect sympathy and accord with the movement undertaken. The statement further said in part:

"Without any change, however, in the political situation, these men broke their solemn pledges and voted directly for Mr. Quay for United States senator on the first ballot. If these Republicans had been true to their pledges the election of Mr. Quay would have been impossible, notwithstanding the perfidy of those Democrats who deserted their party.

"No language could suffice properly to characterize perfidy so gross. No excuse whatever can be pleaded for it that will be believed by honest men. The pledge was voluntarily taken and it has been openly and unblushingly broken. These men have parted company with their honor for reasons which they dare not avow, and have condemned themselves to lives of social and political disgrace.

"The motive which prompted these men and the inference to be drawn from their conduct we leave to their constituents and the intelligent and decent people of the country.

"Pennsylvania has been doubly disgraced by the return of M. S. Quay to the senate. First, because a majority of the electors of the commonwealth selected representatives opposed to his election; and second, because of the means employed by him and his agents to secure the votes necessary to reimpose him as a senator upon a cheated and humiliated commonwealth."

This was signed by 58 persons.

Mr. Winner, of Bucks county, who was absent when the vote was taken for senator in the house, stated last night that it was impossible for him to be present on account of illness, and that if he had been present he would have voted for Dalzell.

FIVE SENATORS CHOSEN.

Frye and Hoar Returned For Another Term—Patterson and Burnham Elected.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 16.—The two houses of the legislature voted for United States senator. In the house Senator William P. Frye, Republican, received 107 votes, and Swasey M. Staples, Democrat, 13. In the senate Mr. Frye received 24 and Mr. Staples 1. The joint convention was to meet today and endorse the work of the two bodies.

Boston, Jan. 16.—George Frisbie Hoar was re-elected in both senate and house of the Massachusetts legislature to succeed himself in the United States senate. The vote in the senate was 29 for Hoar and 8 for Richard Olney. One Democratic senator voted for Hoar. The vote of the house was 169 for Hoar, 48 for Olney and 1 for Charles H. Bradley, Social Democrat, of Haverhill. Four Democratic members of the house voted for Hoar.

Denver, Jan. 16.—Thomas M. Patterson was elected United States senator to succeed Edward O. Wolcott. Mr. Patterson was the nominee of the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans, receiving 74 votes out of a total of 87 cast at the joint caucus Monday night.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 16.—Both houses of the New Hampshire legislature voted for United States senator to succeed Senator William E. Chandler. In the senate the vote was: Henry E. Burnham, Republican, 22; Charles F. Stone, Democrat, 1. In the house Henry E. Burnham, 270; Charles F. Stone, 83; Henry M. Baker, Independent, 1.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 16.—The legislature elected Fred T. Dubois United States senator to succeed George L. Shoup. The vote cast for him included all but two of the fusion votes in both houses, and he had a majority in each branch. The Republicans voted for Senator Shoup, and the two dissenting fusionists, both Democrats, for George J. G. Rich, of the Fifth district. The total vote was: Dubois, 41; Shoup, 27; Rich, 2.

At Scranton, Pa., the annual sessions of the state superior court opened with Judges C. E. Rice, James A. Beaver, George B. Orlady, W. D. Porter and W. W. Porter on the bench. Judges P. P. Smith and John I. Mitchell are ill. The court will not hand down opinions until next week.

Dr. James Boyd McKelvey, one of the most prominent physicians and residents of Bloomsburg, Pa., aged 76 years, fell from the window of a bath room. He was supposed to have either been killed by the fall or died of heart trouble and his body tumbled out.

DEATH WAS EXCITED.

"You Lie! You Lie!" He Shouted to a Witness.

POLICEMEN SAID HE CONFESSED.

Prof. Witthaus, a Chemist, Said He Found In Some of the Organs of the Dead Jennie Bosschieter, Enough Chloral Hydrate to Kill.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 16.—After an array of expert evidence to show the cause of death, the admission of statements made by the police that one of the defendants made a confession of the crime, and a sensational interruption of one of the witnesses by one of the prisoners, Prosecuting Attorney Emly announced that the case of the state against William A. Death, Andrew Campbell and Walter L. McAlister, three of the four men accused of murdering Jennie Bosschieter, was complete.

Some time was occupied with the testimony of the medical experts, the most important of whom was Dr. Andrew F. McBride, the county physician, who performed the autopsy on the body of the girl and declared that she came to her death from the effects of "some poison," and Prof. Rudolph S. Witthaus, a chemist, who made a qualitative and quantative analysis of the stomach and other organs of the girl, and declared the presence of chloral hydrate in sufficient quantities to show that death had resulted from the administering of this drug. A number of detectives and policemen were put upon the stand to tell of the arrest of the prisoners. Detective Sergeant McInerney, who drove over the route with the hackman, Sculthorpe, and who found the bottle near the body, was testifying as to a statement made to him by Death on the night of his arrest, or rather in the early morning. He was saying, "I went to Death's cell and asked him if he had any relations with the girl and—"

Death instantly sprang to his feet and shouted: "You lie; you lie."

His counsel pulled him down, and after evidence was given by several other detectives, Death was summoned to the stand. He told of his arrest and of a number of questions put to him by the police, but he stepped down from the stand without stating what it was he told the police. Judge Dixon then admitted the evidence of the policemen, in which they said Death had confessed.

William Perry, a policeman, told of a different confession made to him by Death. He said the young man had stated to him that McAllister had put the drug into the girl's wine glass two or three times.

Dr. Cyrus Townsend, to whom the four men took the girl when they first returned to Paterson, told of his examination of the girl and of his pronouncing her dead. The other witnesses examined were Daniel McShane, of the prosecutor's office, who had possession of the bottle found by the dead girl.

BAPTIST MINISTERS' AID.

Society of Ohio and Some Other States Held a Meeting at Fenton, Mich. Doane President.

Detroit, Jan. 16.—A special to The Free Press from Fenton, Mich., said in part:

The Baptist Ministers' Aid society, of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, held its annual meeting at the home in Fenton, with a good attendance of trustees. Among the officers elected were: President, W. H. Doane, Cincinnati; vice president, G. F. McFarren, Bluffton, Ind.; secretary, Rev. C. H. Maxson.

A GAVEL FROM MANILA.

Speaker Henderson Used It—River and Harbor Bill Considered.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Speaker Henderson called the house to order with a gavel presented by Colonel McCaskey, Twentieth infantry, U. S. A., who is stationed at Fort Santiago, Manila. The gavel is part of the official flagstaff of the Philippine islands, from which the Spanish colors were lowered and upon which those of the United States were hoisted on the day of the surrender, Aug. 13, 1898.

The senate resolution to appropriate $7,000 to enable the secretary of the senate to pay the expenses of the inauguration of the president and vice president, March 4, was called up and precipitated a lively discussion because it did not recognize the house as a participating factor in the inauguration ceremonies.

The resolution was recommitted with instructions to report back a resolution providing for inaugural ceremonies under the auspices of a joint committee of the senate and the house.

The house then resumed consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill.

About twenty-six pages were disposed of. The friends of the bill successfully resisted all attempts to load down the bill with new projects and only one or two unimportant amendments were adopted. The western members labored unsuccessfully to secure an entering wedge for their pet scheme for the reclamation of the arid lands, but received only very limited support.

For Successor to Bishop Wiggir.

New York, Jan. 16.—A conference of Roman Catholic priests was held at the cathedral to select three names from which the authorities at Rome may choose a successor to the late Bishop Wigger, of Newark. Several names were considered, but the selections were not disclosed.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

PHILLIPS AND HIS DEAL

Some Inside History About the Recent Corner In Corn.

HOW TIMELY AID WAS GIVEN.

Daniel Hill of Morris, Ills., Furnished Money at a Critical Point—Later on a Chicago Financier Placed Unlimited Funds at the Young Speculator's Disposal.

The success of the recent corner in corn concluded by George H. Phillips, the young financier, who is again said to be cornering the corn market, has a peculiar interest to people of Morris, Ills., because Phillips was born there, and the man that gave him his chief aid in the deal at a critical moment was also a citizen of that city, Daniel Hill, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The inception of the deal is an interesting story. Mr. Phillips was a close student of the market situation on corn for several months past. He had a number of large deals in the last May option for himself and customers and made a nice little bunch of money out of it. He knew that the farmers had depleted their cribs of old corn, which had been sold when the price mounted to 45 cents during the summer, which gave the farmers an average of 40 cents at their home markets. He realized the enormous demand for corn for home consumption and for shipment. He found that with practically only one crop of corn on hand, while estimated to be as large as the crop of last year, depleted reserves were prompting the cattle feeders of the west to pay 30 cents and better for the new crop. He discovered that while a large quantity of corn was coming to market only a small percentage of it was contract. He saw the situation. He talked with friends and confided his beliefs. They were financially unable to st[illegible] him in a trial of his theory that [illegible] would net a handsome profit to buy November corn. Phillips knew the big houses were all selling corn and that they would sell all they could of it. A couple of million bushels would take all in sight, and Phillips wanted it. He lay awake nights scheming as to methods to accomplish it.

The last week in October, without any definite plan ahead of him, but confident his position was right, he purchased a big line of November corn for his own account. His original intention was to hold this amount as a matter of profitable speculation. Everybody had it to sell in the pit, and some of the traders in the pit who knew Phillips and knew that his resources were limited sold him the corn, but with the admonition that they hated to do it because it would cost him all he had. Everybody at the time was "bearish" on corn—in other words, believed the price was so high that corn would be much cheaper and that it was policy to sell it. The small purchase Phillips made, however, seemed to give buoyancy to the market. It did not sag, as had been anticipated. The demand was heavier than ever. Phillips bought a little more.

Some of the bigger houses, noting the strength of the market, thought it a good time to sell and started at it. The offerings were so great the market became heavy at once. For a few moments Phillips thought he would have to dump his small holdings to save himself a heavy loss. Before doing it he found an old customer of his, who has recently aided in the incorporation of the George H. Phillips Commission company—Daniel Hill of Morris, Ills.—who happened to be in the building that day. Hill owns a number of rich farms in Illinois. Phillips briefly told Hill the story—how the market had gone up on his small buying, but how the big fellows were pounding the market down by their offerings, that nobody would take. He would have to sell at great loss. But Hill said: "Go buy some more for yourself and 500,000 or 600,000 for me. We will see what that will do for the market."

Phillips was back in the pit in ten seconds. He knew that his theory on shortage of November corn was to have a trial. He quietly took every bushel of corn offered. He got it at the price of the sellers. The market closed a shade lower, but firm. The next day Phillips bought another half million. The market responded by advancing slightly. The buying continued for a week, as Phillips could pick it up. At the end of that time he found himself with a little less than 3,000,000 bushels bought for November delivery. None of the traders understood the deal. They knew Phillips had little ready money and thought he had lost his head or was filling commission orders for some of the big houses.

Phillips kept his own counsel. Ten days of November had passed before anybody in the trade began to realize that November corn was a scarce article. The demand was such as to take most of the corn in stock for shipment. The price was steadily advancing and held every point gained. The market went gradually to 40 cents. Phillips' greatest worry at this time was to keep the price down. It was becoming known that he had bought a big line, more corn than there was for delivery, and those who had sold him were becoming a little agitated. If the price went up, Phillips knew cash corn would be forthcoming in greater quantities, and, while he was glad to see the farmers profit by his purchase of the stock in sight for immediate delivery, he was not ready for it. The price went up on the demand in spite of him. Then the big operators, knowing who had the corn, knowing his limited resources, immediately called for 10 per cent margins. The margins were paid, much to the disappointment of the big elevator interests. But they were determined to down the young speculative star which had sprung into existence and had outwitted them in their own market before they knew it. They had money, and they had corn. They began to deliver corn. They took it around to Phillips in small lots at first of 10,000, 20,000 and 30,000 bushels, and again to their disappointment they saw the corn taken. Phillips could handle these small lots because it did not take much money.

The big operators who were caught had to begin to work the big drying plants to get corn to deliver. They were apparently willing to spend $1,000,000 to bankrupt young Phillips or make him sell his line of corn. Therefore they spent money freely to buy new and wet corn, paying more for it than they had sold contract corn to Phillips for. They could not get the corn ready for delivery short of 45 cents a bushel with anything like even money for themselves. They preferred to do this rather than pay a few thousands each to the young man who had run them into a corner at their own game in the way of a settlement. That would be a public recognition of the young trader, and that would mean business to him.

When the big elevator interests began dumping corn on him, Phillips needed ready cash to take care of it. His friend, Dan Hill, was ready to hypothecate his property, but property cannot be sold every hour of the day. He had to have cash. Hill stood firmly by the young broker and was impressed with his enthusiasm, and Phillips, with his knowledge, went to a representative Chicago financier of unlimited means. This man's name is withheld by his own request. He did not purchase a bushel of corn for himself and seeks no publicity. He had opportunity of getting all the ready cash he might need from any Chicago banking house, as his name to a check commands millions. The acquaintance with Phillips was only slight, but the capitalist knew of the young man as an honest, shrewd fellow. He knew him to be clever. The details of the deal were carefully explained. It was pointed out how there could be no possibility of loss, with the chance of big money in the deal. So great was the confidence of this gentleman in Phillips' brain and his ability to beat the crowd that opposed him that, without bond or security of any kind, he told Phillips to draw on him for whatever money he needed. And from that moment Phillips knew he controlled the market with an iron hand.

IMITATOR OF SHELDON.

Rev. Dr. Parker Tells How He Will Run the London Sun.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, who will edit the London Sun the week before Christmas, said to the New York Journal London correspondent:

"I shall not conduct the paper on Sheldonian ideas. I have no desire to create an ideal newspaper; that will come when ideal society comes and not before. But I shall conduct it on religious lines, in no sense sectarian, theological or denominational, and shall endeavor to make it a paper all honest men can read, giving it a thorough religious and moral tone. Betting and gambling in every form will be excluded; there will be no reports of horse races, prizefights, stock markets or kindred professional gambling.

"Should a murder occur I shall report it, probably comment on it, but shall not send the staff out in quest of disagreeable details. There will be no sensationalism, but a simple, unvarnished statement of facts. Certain police court news will be allowed and some court news that is interesting, instructive or useful in pointing a moral.

"London is a dangerous place for the experiment. The American press is far more liberal in recognition of religion and religious instruction than the English has ever been. A preacher here might deliver as fine a discourse as ever Christ did and not a daily paper would give the faintest notice of it.

"I shall have full control, with the entire staff at my disposal, but I shall interfere as little in the advertising as possible except to keep out notices tending to immorality or not in harmony with the policy of the paper."

Carrier Pigeons For the British Navy.

The Prince of Wales lately had a splendid pigeon house built near Sandringham castle, where carrier pigeons are trained by experts. The prince intends to put his pigeon house at the disposal of the British navy. The naval experiments with carrier pigeons have hitherto been unsuccessful because its pigeon houses situated on the coast were poorly organized. The best breed of Belgian carrier pigeons, which are famous all over the world, may be found at Sandringham, says the Brussels correspondent of the Chicago Record, and the prince has given big prices for carriers that won prizes in important competitions in Belgium.

A Way to the Sultan's Heart.

Perhaps the Kentucky would do more to soften the sultan's heart, says the Baltimore American, if it introduced the mint julep to his country.

A Wintry Carol.

Now the hills by huntsmen trod
Wave with flags of goldenrod;
Summer's languid sweets are lost;
In the furrow gleams the frost.

Ring, oh, ring, ye merry bells!
Run, ye rabbits, in the dells!
Ring, ye woodlands, with delight
To the whirring of bobwhite!

Oh, the merry winter days!
Oh, the fun in all the ways!
With the candy pulling sweet
And the fiddler's patting feet!

Crack your whips until the sound
Echoes all the roadway round.
See the blue smoke as it curls;
There'll be dancing with the girls!
—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

CUSTER'S LAST OFFICER

Lieutenant Harrington's Fate Cleared Up by an Indian.

NOT AWFUL TORTURE, BUT SUICIDE

One of Sitting Bull's Braves Tells How Harrington Broke Through the Savages' Lines, but Was Pursued to His Death—Shot Himself When Escape Was Impossible.

Again have the awful particulars of the massacre of the Little Big Horn in 1876, which cost the lives of General Custer and his devoted followers, been told by one of the Indians who participated in the slaughter. This time light is shed upon the fate of Lieutenant Henry M. Harrington, which has heretofore been shrouded with mystery.

Lieutenant Harrington's body was the only one not found on the battlefield, and for years there was a persistent rumor in existence that he was still alive, having been carried into captivity, in spite of the assertion made by the Indians that no white man who entered the Bad Lands with Custer survived the massacre. Lieutenant Harrington broke through the horde of redskins and raced for his life. Being pursued, he sent a bullet through his head to escape capture and torture.

Paints Himself Brown, an Indian who fought under Sitting Bull and who was present at the death of Custer, has told a Fort Yates (N. D.) correspondent of the New York Herald the story of Lieutenant Harrington's desperate and almost successful fight and flight. He relates the circumstances with a minuteness of detail which would be convincing in itself. His reputation for veracity makes the story he tells more credible. This is how he described the campaign and massacre:

"General Custer was much feared by the Indians. His reckless bravery was known to them, and there was much rejoicing when it was seen that he was advancing into a trap which promised his death. General Terry held a long war council with General Custer and General Gibbons. This was reported by scouts sent out by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, who led the Indians. We saw Gibbons take the path to the northward, and we knew that Terry had gone to the south.

"General Custer, with about 400 braves, plunged into the Bad Lands. Sitting Bull had thousands of warriors ready for the attack which he knew Custer would make. It was to be a fight to the death, with no quarter. I have seen other brave men, but never saw any like Custer. He led his soldiers into our camp as though he would ride over us. There was a fight, a headlong battle for more than a mile. Sitting Bull wisely withdrawing his Indians until the white men were completely surrounded. Custer and his men formed on a knoll and fought with desperation until the final charge of the Indians overwhelmed them. Then they were all dead—all but one.

"Just as we swung up the hill a young officer, well mounted, darted out from among his fellows and rode straight at us. His daring bewildered the Indians, and he had broken through our line before we realized that he was making a desperate dash to save his life. He escaped to the open prairie, pursued by seven Indians. His mount was fresher than ours, and he gained so rapidly that six of us turned back, saying:

"'Let the white man go. It is well that one should escape to tell how the Indians fight for their lands and their squaws.'

"One Indian, better mounted than the others, continued the chase. Lieutenant Harrington's horse finally began to falter, and the Indian gained rapidly. Then the horse of the pursued man floundered and fell. Lieutenant Harrington raised his pistol to his head and sent a bullet through his brains. His body lay in the bed of a dry lake several miles from the scene of the massacre, which accounts for the fact that it was not discovered by General Terry.

"General Custer died June 25, 1876. The Indians were blamed for the massacre, but we had to kill the white men or run away. They would not surrender, and they forced the battle. Of all the brave men who died that day none was more brave than Lieutenant Harrington, who rode through our lines."

Drove Stage 93,600 Miles.

With a record of having traveled a sufficient number of miles to have taken him four times around the globe David E. Little of McConnellsburg, Pa., recently resigned as stagecoach driver between McConnellsburg and Mercersburg, in Franklin county, after a service of 15 years, says the Philadelphia Record. During these years Little carried over 13,000 passengers across the Cove mountain, among them some of the distinguished men of the country. He has crossed the mountain in his daily trips over 9,300 times, has driven 93,600 miles and has lived in the coach and on the road 3,000 days of ten hours each. In all this time he has never missed connections with the trains on the other side of the mountain.

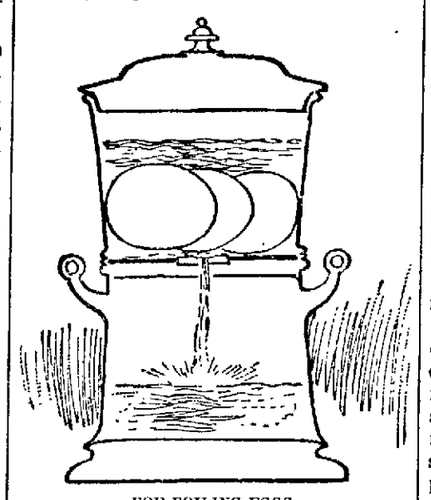
The Latest Shotgun.

The latest in shotguns is a double barreled, hammerless, ejector gun, with but one trigger, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. A discharge from either barrel is secured by pushing a bolt either to the right or left. Both barrels are discharged by pulling the trigger twice without the use of the bolt. This is claimed to secure greater accuracy than under the old plan where the finger had to be slipped from one trigger to the other.

FOR BOILING EGGS.

How the Cook of the Future Will Prepare Them.

There is reason in the roasting of eggs, but very little in the boiling of them—at least, as a rule. How many cooks, for instance, know that an egg can be cooked so as to turn the yolk "hard" and the white "soft" or vice versa just at the will of the operator? The general plan of boiling an egg at the gallop in a saucepan, timing the operation with a sandglass or clock, is about the most unscientific operation carried out in the kitchen. A new automatic egg cooker is based on thoroughly scientific principles, and that is why we like it, says London Invention. It consists of an upper and lower vessel, as illustrated, the upper one having a small hole in the bottom. The eggs are placed in the upper vessel, which must be filled with boiling water. The principle upon which the cooker acts is



FOR BOILING EGGS.

briefly as follows: An egg requires about 160 degrees to 175 degrees F. to cook it. The eggs are, say, 60 degrees F. when put in and the water 212 degrees F., but together the water in contact with the eggs is reduced in temperature and would fall lower than 160 degrees F. at the bottom of the vessel were it not for the small hole which lets it away to come down on the eggs, but so slowly that by the time the top layers approach they have by conduction and radiation become cool enough not to overcook the eggs. By the time the water has run through into the lower vessel the eggs will be cooked and if not required immediately will keep hot for a considerable time without spoiling.

Good Disease Breeders.

Probably the good old rural practice of stanching a wound with cobwebs is not yet obsolete, though physicians often have pointed out its absurdity and danger. Cobwebs are most successful germ traps and are filled with microbes brought to them by breezes and insects.

Yet many well meaning people, says the New York Press, are not satisfied with using the ordinary garden cobweb as a "first aid to the injured," but insist that the cobweb must be taken from a stable! Now, the stable cobweb is capable of infecting one with that highly interesting disease lockjaw, as has been proved in several instances. At a recent meeting of veterinarians in Paris a case was described in which cobwebs were applied to abrasions on the fore legs of a horse. In a few days the animal developed symptoms of "horsepox," the form which smallpox assumes when it attacks horses and which they can catch from the "cowpox" of cattle. Upon investigation it was learned that the cobwebs used in this case had been collected in a stable where there were cows infected with cowpox. Only clean lint or some similar material, carefully sterilized, should ever be used for dressing wounds. Time honored tradition to the contrary notwithstanding, cobwebs are about as unsuitable a dressing as the ingenuity of man could devise.

In some out of the way district in the south of Ireland spiders are highly esteemed in the treating of croup. The peasants get from an old wall the webs of seven black spiders, two of which must have the owners sitting in the middle. The insects are killed and are sprinkled with a little powdered alum. The resulting mixture must then be boiled, and when cool the liquid is poured down the throat of the patient.

Black spiders are evidently supposed to be full of medicinal virtue, for they are largely employed in the treatment of ague as well. In Somersetshire if one is afflicted with this unpleasant ailment the way to get well is to shut up a large black spider in a box and leave it there till it dies. At the moment of its death the ague should disappear. In Cornwall the treatment is more heroic. The patient must swallow the spider, which is generally taken in thick gruel. In the extreme north of Scotland spiders' webs are believed to be a cure for neuralgia and toothache. The webs are collected and made into a small poultice, which is applied to the spot where the pain is felt.

Mount St. Elias Shaken.

Mount St. Elias has been badly shaken by an earthquake. It is said that the mountain was considerably torn up. The shock was so severe that a mass of ice, acres in extent, broke loose from the top of the mountain and went crashing down the sides, carrying everything with it.

Belgium's Gain.

Half a century ago Belgium was scarcely known. Today its products and manufactures are in the markets of every known corner of the globe, and it ranks as the seventh industrial country of the globe.

Germans and the Teeth.

There are over 12,000 dentists in the German empire and 21,715 physicians. American dentists are most in favor there and command the highest prices.

UNCLE SAM'S SCALES.

Most Delicate Pair In the United States Is In Washington.

In the windowless basement room, originally built for a coal vault, of an old mansion near the national capitol in Washington is mounted the most delicate pair of scales in the United States. To these scales is intrusted the work of doing the government's weighing. They are part of the equipment of the treasury department's bureau of weights and measures, which is attached to the coast survey, though why this should be so nobody has ever adequately explained.

So delicate are these scales, says the New York Sun, that they will weigh accurately a ten-millionth part of a gram. They are so sensitive that the warmth given off by the body of a person approaching them near enough to open the glass case or to shift the weights would expand the balance arms and produce an appreciable error in the results. Therefore they have been so constructed that they may be operated at a distance of 20 feet. It is not necessary to open the case or to go near the machine even to shift the weights. Three long brass rods extend from the base of the case containing the scales, and at the extremity of each is a wheel, and by turning these wheels the weights may be shifted from one pan to another or any other necessary operations conducted. The readings are made through a small telescope mounted where the operator stands.

Too late it was discovered that the establishment of the instrument in a corner of the room was a mistake. The fact that one wall is three feet away and the opposite one nine feet has marked effect on the scales. On the side where the wall is close the temperature is different from the other side, and whenever the instrument is used it has been found necessary to surround it with large sheets of asbestos paper. Besides this, the attraction of the wall for the metal in the scale beams has to be taken into account.

These are only a few of the things which have to be allowed for in doing a fine job of weighing. Large corrections have to be made for the temperature, humidity and density of the air. With each weighing there must be a reading of the thermometer, barometer and hydrometer and corrections to correspond to the conditions existing at the time. In Germany there are scales so built that the weighing can be conducted in a vacuum, but this government owns no such apparatus.

Incredible as it may seem, the difference of an inch or two from the center of the earth, thousands of miles away, causes an appreciable variation in the weight of the objects. This is illustrated by placing two equal weights on top of the other in one pan, when the beam shows no variation. But place one of the weights on top of the other in one pan, leaving the other pair side by side in the other pan, and the balance will be disturbed. The weights used in this experiment are scarcely two inches in height, so that the difference in distance from the earth's center, considered in comparison to the distance itself, is infinitesimal.

A still further allowance is demanded for scientific accuracy. Even in a $1,500 Rudbrecht instrument like the one owned by the government bureau it is not pretended that the two arms of the balance are of the same length. Official Verifier Frank A. Wolff says that no scales were ever built in which the arms were of exactly the same length. The only thing to do, therefore, is to check up the error by weighing alternately on one side and the other and then averaging the results.

Effects of High Altitudes.

Two Frenchmen, M. Balsan and M. Godard, recently made an ascent in a balloon at Vincennes with a view to reaching the greatest altitude that could possibly be obtained. They did not succeed in lowering the record, however. During their journey they kept a record of their impressions and sensations at various heights. They first began to experience the nauseating effects of the rarefied air at 18,200 feet, when their temples ached and their vision was blurred. At 20,150 feet M. Balsan was rendered so ill that he could neither speak nor reach his bag of oxygen and had to be attended by his companion. Shortly afterward the latter was somewhat paralyzed and could only move with difficulty, but with the application of oxygen they were restored, and they were but little inconvenienced. At 21,450 feet they described the cold as being intense, and their beards were covered with ice. When 22,400 feet was attained, they were rendered so helpless and the pain was so great that they could hardly gather sufficient strength to open the valve of the balloon. When they reached the ground, they were in a very exhausted condition.

Dr. Berson, in company with Mr. Arthur Spencer, ascended some months ago from London to a height of 27,500 feet, while Messrs. Coxwell and Glaisher ascended to the height of 35,000 feet, at which altitude one of the travelers was rendered unconscious, while the other only just succeeded in opening the valve by pulling the rope with his teeth.—Philadelphia Ledger.

An Expensive Toy.

Some children of Macon, Mo., are to have an expensive but highly instructive toy in the shape of a complete miniature trolley line about a mile long. Each car will accommodate eight passengers and is complete in all detail, including electric lights. The railway is to be operated in a private park.

Metric System In Russia.

The Russian government has decided to make the metric system of weights and measures compulsory, and the minister of finance is now engaged in considering the time and manner of introducing this reform.

ELECTRICAL NOTES.

Investigations, Discoveries and Inventions of Interest.

Trolley cars of a suburban electric railway near St. Louis have a complete telephone outfit whereby their crews are able to converse with the headquarters office on occasion.

Sir James Grant, a medical man of Canada, has evolved the wonderful theory that rheumatism is due to an abnormal electrical storage in the human system.

It has been suggested that the dories of the cod fishermen who ply their industry on the Newfoundland Banks in the path of transatlantic steamers and who are frequently lost in fogs or run down by vessels should be furnished with a telephonic apparatus for detecting the approach of steamers in time to give a warning signal. Sound is transmitted very distinctly under water, and advantage is taken of this fact in the suggested appliance. It consists of a sensitive microphone, which is submerged in the water, and a telephone and battery connected with it.—New York Sun.

Electric typewriters are expected to make their appearance on the market this winter. A number of them have been patented, and there will be some rivalry. They will cost about $200. The electric typewriter is a power machine, all the work of the moving parts being done by an electric motor, while the operator simply indicates the characters. It looks like an ordinary typewriter, and the keyboard is the same. The printing is accomplished by mere contact of the finger. No pressure being required, there is no fatigue. Another advantage is that speed is practically unlimited. The work is done as fast as the keys can be touched.—Chicago News.

An arc headlight for electric street cars has just been brought out. The ordinary oil lamp headlight or the variety using an incandescent lamp in a small parabolic reflector sunk in the dashboard serves well enough to notify waiting passengers that the car is coming, but they light the tracks for a few feet only. In these days of high speed trolley cars there is urgent need for a light that will show an obstruction on the track in time to stop the car. In the new headlight an inclosed arc lamp is used, consuming about three-quarters of an ampere of current at 500 volts, or about sixth-tenths of a horsepower. This amount of current is insignificant compared with the value of the better light obtained. It is asserted that the new headlights are simple in design and work well in practice.—New York Sun.

Biologists are working now on a problem which may affect the building of engines materially. Some experts think that it will actually revolutionize the work and teach engineers how to build the ideal engine, says the New York Press. This result, it is expected, will be attained by a study of the batteries of electric fishes. The particular fish from which the most is hoped is the malapterrus, the fresh water electric fish of northern Africa. His batteries are so powerful that a specimen eight inches long produced a shock equaling a maximum of 200 volts. This was measured exactly in a recent experiment. Scientists declare that if an engine could be built which would produce the same proportional energy it would do work which is at present conceived only in the wildest dreams of engineers.

The general lowering of interest rates has been a great boon to nearly every farmer who has to wrestle with a mortgage upon his farm. Where the loan is in such shape that it can be refunded there is no trouble anywhere in getting the loan extended at 5 per cent or even less. We recall the time well in the west when 18 per cent interest was considered the right thing. This difference in interest rates has much to do with the improved condition of western farmers. Of course when a farmer has got rid of the mortgage and has a little money to loan out himself it alters the case.

Contagious Blood Poison

There is no poison so highly contagious, so deceptive and so destructive. Don't be too sure you are cured because all external signs of the disease have disappeared, and the doctor says you are well. Many persons have been dosed with Mercury and Potash for months or years, and pronounced cured—to realize when too late that the disease was only covered up—driven from the surface to break out again, and to their sorrow and mortification find those nearest and dearest to them have been infected by this loathsome disease, for no other poison is so surely transmitted from parent to child as this. Often a bad case of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula or severe skin disease, an old sore or ulcer developing in middle life, can be traced to blood poison contracted in early life, for it remains smoldering in the system forever, unless properly treated and driven out in the beginning. S. S. S. is the only antidote for this peculiar virus, the only remedy known that can overcome it and drive it out of the blood, and it does this so thoroughly and effectually that there is never a return of the disease to embarrass or humiliate you afterwards.

Like Begets Like.

The Sin of the Parent.

SSS cures Contagious Blood Poison in any and all stages; contains no mineral to break down your constitution; it is purely vegetable and the only blood purifier known that cleanses the blood and at the same time builds up the general health.

Our little book on contagious blood poison is the most complete and instructive ever issued; it not only tells all about this disease, but also how to cure yourself at home. It is free and should be in the hands of everyone seeking a cure. Send for it.

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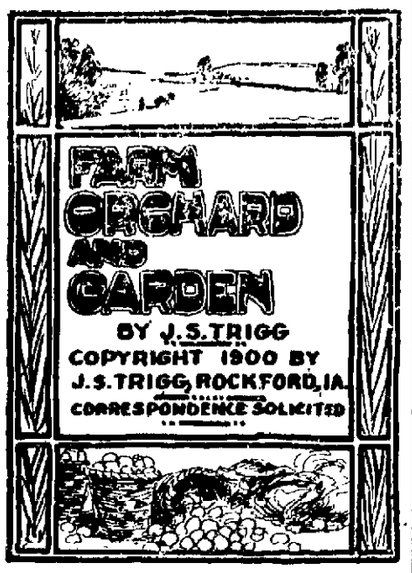


The Frenchman is happy this year, for he can buy a big bottle of sour wine for a cent.

The pulp of the sugar beet after the sugar has been extracted has just about one-half the value of corn silage.

Let us just sample a housekeeper's bread, johnnycake, pie crust and butter, and we can make a pretty good guess on the sort of a housekeeper she is.

The men who plant their potatoes by the sign of the moon are generally of the opinion that potatoes will mix in the hill. The two propositions go all right together.

Chicago produced 46.08 per cent of the oleomargarine made in this country last year and Kansas City 16 per cent. This business of running a dairy with steers should be stopped.

We are asked whether popcorn is a profitable crop to grow. This may be best answered, perhaps, by saying that it will produce about half as many bushels to the acre as common field corn and sell for about twice as much.

Late butter quotations in the London market were: Danish goods, 25 to 26 cents a pound; Irish, 23 to 24; Canadian, 22 to 23, with but little butter from this country good enough to bring 21 cents. There is food for thought in this report.

Numbers beget disease, and this applies particularly to hogs, chickens and sheep. A friend of ours who has never kept more than 25 hogs on his farm has never lost a hog by cholera, notwithstanding the disease has been all around him several times. There are very well defined and arbitrary limits, placed by nature touching this matter, which it will always pay well to heed.

The territory where the farmer is obliged to deal with the question of commercial fertilizers is constantly though slowly moving west. This line may be said to be now on the eastern line of the state of Indiana. As it advances into the confines of the Mississippi valley it will move more slowly—in fact, it should stop where it is, for these rich valley lands, given intelligent tillage, should never require the aid of imported fertilizers.

While it is desirable to have the fields nicely squared up it is still a poor policy to break up and try to cultivate the wet spots unless they can be first underdrained or well drained by an open ditch. Without such drainage such lands are far better kept in grass, for when cropped only in dry seasons will they produce anything, a heavy July rain often drowning out the crop and making an ugly tract of weeds, when if kept in grass it might have been mowed and a good crop of hay secured. During a recent extended trip through the middle west we saw thousands of acres of just such lands.

Corn cut and shocked in the field has been much injured by the heavy fall rains for the simple need of a better way of tying the shock. This tying has been done too low down, leaving the head of the shock exposed for the wind to open and thus permit the rain to penetrate to the heart of the shock. Another tie near the peak of the shock would have kept it a perfect cone, impervious to the water. In a general way the shocks should have been made nearly twice as large as they are usually put up and be doubly tied, as indicated, with great benefit to both the corn and the fodder.

A certain agricultural college of a western state, liberally endowed with the farmers' money, has, among the many students graduated from it up to this year, turned out but one lone student who has taken up a course of life work in line with the purpose of the college. The other graduates have dropped into the various professions. The above fact was given to us by the president of the university of the state in which this agricultural college is located, and he admitted to us frankly that the whole tendency of modern education was to give the college student a distaste for any save what might be termed the genteel professions.

MISFITS.

The world is full of misfits as between the man and his business. We have men in the pulpit who should be auctioneers, artists who should be painters of barns, lawyers who should be section hands, men on the farm who should be in the legislature or in congress, poets who should be plasterers, policemen who should be priests, legislators who should be shoemakers, professors who should be peddlers. Only the few select or are forced into a business where they can do their best. This fact should be regarded far more than it is by parents in the matter of the training of their sons.

We never could see the fairness of calling a man hard hearted because he did not like cats.

Belgian hare meat at 30 cents a pound doesn't sell. People prefer pork sausage at 10 cents.

The Hawaiian Islands produced the past season 289,444 tons of sugar of the value of $23,000,000.

The goose instead of the turkey is the Christmas bird of the Germans who regard a stuffed goose as a great delicacy.

The fine art of butter making has largely passed from the woman to the man at the creamery. When creameries were first started, women said that men could never make good butter.

While there is a general tendency in the line of doing away with the middleman, there is one of this class who will always hold his job, and that the functionary who does the marrying act.

Nothing you can secure for your hens during the winter will be more relished by them than well cured second growth clover hay. They will eat it greedily when dry, but like it better when soaked or steamed. Try it.

The courts have very sensibly and properly ruled of late that where the woman supports the family and the old man she is the lawful head of the household. This is directly contrary to the old English common law.

The man on the farm is ahead of the man in the city on one thing, and that is the fact that on a rural mail route the government will deliver the farmer his daily paper by carrier at his door, but will not do it for the man in the city.

The most sheep are now kept in the Rocky mountain region, and the continued increase in their numbers brings them more and more into conflict with the cattlemen. With wool at 15 cents and mutton at 5 cents a pound sheep pay better than cattle as a range animal.

When a man can go out into his cornfield and husk 70 bushels of corn from one acre and sell it as it comes from the field at 30 cents a bushel, as is being done in many places all over the corn belt this season, it is good times for him, though he had far better feed it and get 50 cents.

The good book admonishes us not to fret ourselves because of evildoers, but just the same it is a good thing to keep an eye out for them—the agent of the faraway nursery, the lightning rod fiend, the fake grocery peddler, the patent right shark—for if the man on the farm does not keep an eye on this crowd they'll do him before he knows it.

The number of men who know something and cannot tell it to others in a public gathering is very large. It is one thing to know something good and another almost equally important thing to be able to use this knowledge for the benefit of your fellows. Our schools are very lame in this matter that they do not educate the boy, as they should, to speak easily and intelligibly in public.

He came from Bohemia, where he lived on rye bread, kraut and small beer and worked for 40 cents a day and boarded himself. He got a move on himself and came to this country. We see him quite often. He lives in a comfortable little home. He has meat on his table twice a day; he has quit drinking beer and has a good Sunday suit of clothes; he can't do much except shovel dirt, but he gets $1.75 for every day he works at it; his children are comfortably clothed and go to school; he still smokes his old, long Bohemian pipe and will never master the intricacies of our language, but he is quite a contented man and a good citizen.

We are not so patriotic as to desire to see a rapidly increasing population in this country. The more people who live on the square mile of territory the larger the proportion of paupers, criminals and scads. We have heard men praise the old fashioned families of a hundred years ago—10 to 15 kids—with never a thought of the burden thus placed upon the wife and mother of such a family to cook for them and patch and darn for them or of the old man who had to hustle from daylight to dark to feed them. There are well defined, reasonable limits as affecting the size of families, just as there are on the numbers of people living in a community. Man never does his best nor attains the largest measure of pleasure in living when he is crowded. China well illustrates the evil effects of overpopulation.

A BIG LOSS.

The writer lives in a community where there is located one of the largest gathered cream creameries of the west. The cream which supplies this creamery is all raised at the farmers' homes by the deep setting plan. The plan has worked so satisfactorily that every attempt to get the creamery shifted over to the separator plan has been a failure. The actual loss in butter fat resulting amounts to an immense sum each year, equal, it is safe to say, to 20 per cent of the value of the entire product made. But these patrons, while conceding this loss, still prefer to be rid of the milk hauling and are sure of a good quality of skimmilk for their calves and their pigs. The farm separator would seem to be the logical solution of this problem, but for some reason the patrons do not take kindly to this plan. In some manner this great waste of butter fat should be avoided, amounting in a year to far more than the entire cost of operating the plant.

UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

Suggestions For a Mother Goose and Thimble Party.

In these times, when thimble parties are so often the means of entertaining, it behooves the hostess to incorporate into the sewing meeting something which will bring her visitors together and establish cordial relations.

Guessing contests of various natures always prove interesting, often mirth provoking, and usually have the desired effect of enabling the guests to become acquainted more quickly.

Following is a suggestion from The Ladies' World which, if carried out in a proper spirit, would doubtless prove enjoyable. It is a "Mother Goose ramble:"

Your guests are simply invited to "a thimble, from 3 to 6."

No intimation of the game must be given, as that would spoil the fun entirely.

Previous to their coming purchase two copies of illustrated "Mother Goose." Cut from one copy the best known pictures, as "Little Tommy Tucker," "Little Jack Horner," "Bo Peep," "Little Boy Blue," "Jack and Jill," "Jack Sprat and His Wife," "Tom, Tom," etc., and some of the less familiar ones, as "Bah, Bah, Black Sheep," "A Dillar, a Dollar," "The Woman Who Lived on Victuals and Drink."

Free these pictures from all text and mount them singly on uniform size cardboard, using about 25. Number them and indicate these numbers in your second, undisturbed copy of "Mother Goose."

After your guests have arrived and before their little workbags are brought out hang these pictures in various parts of one or two rooms and give each a large card, containing the numbers up to 25, leaving generous spaces opposite the numbers. Now announce that they are to discover who the pictures represent and to write the verses belonging to each. They may start at any point, taking care to maintain a strict correspondence between character and number.

When sufficient time has been given, collect papers and appoint judges.

Needlework can now begin and may continue until the lunch is announced, which is usually served at small tables.

A Stylish Morning Gown.

A pretty morning gown is carried out in pale blue fine flannel, bolero and sleeves edged with black silk fancy

MORNING GOWN OF FRENCH FLANNEL.

stitching; vest, collar and inner sleeves of white, with narrow black and white ribbons laid on.

A large black bow and ends are placed on the left side.

Fashions and Fancies.

Long suede gloves, a pretty fashion that is returning, are drawn up the arm to meet the elbow sleeves.

Tall men wear trousers of the "peg top" variety, tapering to a point at the shoe.

Men are wearing the three button cutaway coat again, after a period of comparative neglect.

Cloths for men's fancy waistcoats come in dark green, blue, brown or black, with small silk figures in bright, contrasting colors. In the friendly interchange of men's and women's fashions now going on these fabrics are bought frequently by women also for waistcoats to tailored gowns.

The "corseted" man is a fact of this winter, which gives assurance of the shirt waist man again next summer. The "military corset" is the variety especially dedicated to the use of man.

The majority of skirts, both short and long, stand out well at the hem, this end being arrived at either by plaits, stitched flat for two-thirds of the way down and then allowed to flow, or by many gores, sloped outward very sharply a little below the knee.

Coats are unmistakably the favorite of the season, capes coming in a very bad second, coats running the whole gamut, from measuring the length of the figure to the irrepressible bolero.

Sleevelets are confounding in their changes and subtleties, but obviously the crusade on behalf of the bouffant sleeve has just begun.

An altogether unexpected craze has cropped up for closely veiled effects. Thus, for a vest, gold tissue will be veiled with white chiffon or chine brocades with a fine silver tissue.

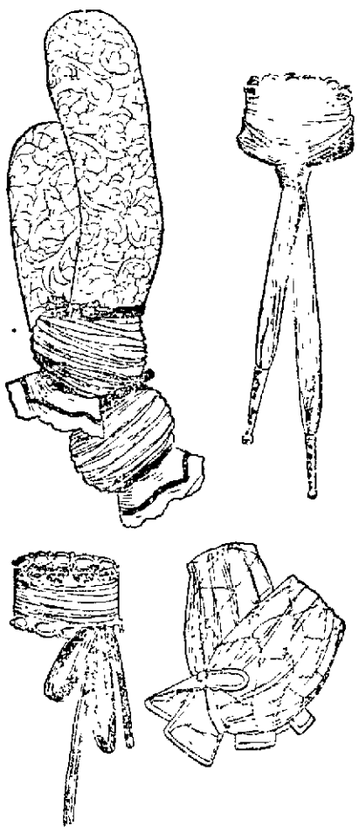
Dull elephant gray, which has a touch of brown in it, harmonizing well with quaint dull tinsels and treasures of old lace, is one of the elusive colors of the season and adorable on the right person.

FASHION'S FRILLS.

Oddments of the Hour In Gold, Tinsel, Velvet, Lace and Fur.

Gold braid tinsel trimmings and the little ferrets and aiguillettes which finish our velvet and silk ties give the necessary touches of gold to everyday dress. Never was there a time when so many pretty chiffons and little accessories were needed to complete a fashionable toilet as at the present moment.

In the cut some beautiful transparent sleeves of ecru point de venise lace are shown; they are trimmed with narrow black ribbon velvet, and have puffs of finely tucked white chiffon at the wrists, with pointed puffs of chiffon extending over the hands. A pretty pair of the undersleeves which are now so fashionable is also shown



CHIC ACCESSORIES OF DRESS

They are made of fine creamy lace, and have pointed cuffs of transparent lace, edged with a double row of gold tinsel braid

Another figure shows a folded neck band of creamy lace, with a bow of narrow ribbon velvet on the left side The ends of the velvet are finished off with small gold buttons. Another folded neckband has a tie of ribbon velvet with pointed gilt ends

As already said, accessories are indispensable, and particularly the little scarfs and ties, the choux of velvet or crape, and velvet tabs and adornments, which are seen on all fashionable toilets In fact, our bodices seem strewn with odds and ends, from the fussiness of lace and the jingling ferrets on ribbon to the many charms, seals and pendants which swing on our chains.

About Milk.

Milk is said to be a perfect food, but in no sense a beverage and should never be used as such For some invalids it supplies all that is necessary for sustenance and in this respect differs from beef tea, which does not nourish, but only stimulates, although many people still foster the delusion that it affords both nutriment and strength. A very little milk, if it agrees with the individual, is of more real value than a large quantity of beef tea. Again, cocoa and chocolate, made with milk, form a rich, heavy food, but certainly not a drink.

House Work is Hard Work without GOLD DUST.

OUR ANNUAL JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE of Hats, Caps, Mittens Gloves, Underwear, Shirts, Etc., Etc.

It will pay you if in need of anything in our line. First-Class Goods—no Junk Stuff.

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A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.

Over a million bottles sold in the last few years attests its popularity.

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At all Druggists.
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The Cafe service on Queen & Crescent trains is noted for its excellence. Meals are served *a la carte*. Snowy linen, sparkling crystal, noiseless servants and a faultless menu give zest to appetite. The

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Route, Southern Ry. and Plant System trains Cincinnati to Florida carry cafe, parlor and observation cars. Free chair cars on night trains.

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Our pharmacy contains every article pertaining to an up-to-date" DRUG STORE. The purest and best drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, the finest Perfumes, the most modern Toilet preparations, and an immense stock of Toilet Soaps and Toilet requisites.

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Hammerle's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

UNION LABEL

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1901

Railroads have come to constitute an excellent barometer of the condition of general business. If the railroads are crowded with freight and passengers, earning a surplus, paying good wages to their employes and good dividends to their stockholders, it may be taken for granted that the people and the industries upon which the railroads depend for business are also prosperous. There never was a time when the railroads running out of Massillon were doing such an immense and remunerative business as now, or when their stocks and bonds were in more eager demand at advancing prices.

Another result of the operations of the plutocracy has been discovered. It appears that the enormous transactions in Wall street are putting money in the purse of Uncle Sam. "When stocks are bought and sold to the amazing total of more than two millions of shares in a single day," says the Tribune, of New York, "it is estimated that the federal treasury is the gainer by some $40,000 or more in its revenue from transfers. And the national government profits largely by the buying and selling of high priced real estate. Verily, these are golden days for the treasury deportment at Washington."

More seats in the United States Senate are involved in the elections which are to take place in state legislatures within the next few weeks than at any other two years' interval in the history of the Senate. Ordinarily, one-third of the Senate, which in the present instance would be thirty senators, are chosen each two years, but this year the number is increased to thirty-five by deaths and by failures to elect at earlier sessions. Seven of the thirty-five seats have been already filled; but twenty-four legislatures are still to elect senators, and four of them—those of Delaware, Minnesota, Nebraska and Montana—are to elect two each. The chief storm centers are in Delaware, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska and New Hampshire.

Eighty-one years after it was made Sidney Smith's celebrated sneering reference to this country in "The Edinburgh Review," makes highly entertaining reading for citizens of the United States. "In the four quarters of the globe," he asked, "who reads an American book? Or who goes to an American play? Or looks at an American picture or statue? What does the world yet owe to American physicians or surgeons? What new substances have their chemists discovered, or what old ones have they analyzed? What new constellations have been discovered by the telescopes of America? What have they done in mathematics? Who drinks out of American glasses? Or eats from American plates? Or wears American coats or gowns? Or sleeps in American blankets?"

So far, according to published reports, the city is not afflicted with as many cases of grip as are a good many other places of its size, and there is at present no more reason for public fear of the disease than there was in the epidemic of last year. Unpleasant as has been the weather lately, atmospheric conditions have not been so favorable for the spread of grip as they were last winter when there was much snow melting in the streets. It has been generally the rule for each succeeding epidemic to be lighter, but some people have ceased to place faith in this rule because the grip of 1900 was more severe than that of 1899. A good many of THE INDEPENDENT'S readers are feeling too badly about this time to make cheerful prognostications useful; but one word of advice may be permitted: Don't be absolutely sure your turn is coming.

His Life was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Prisoners Sent to Reformatory and Penitentiary.

CANTON, Jan. 16.—The Canton sports who attended the boxing contest in Massillon were more than pleased with the exhibition. They came on the early cars and returned at 12 o'clock on a special. More than one hundred from this city saw the match. They are loud in their praises of the manner in which the bout was managed. The general opinion is that it was the best thing of the kind ever seen in the county.

Jesse Steele will appear before the mayor today to answer to the charge of assault and battery. He is the man who held up Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lahm in South Cherry street Sunday night.

Affairs about the court house are very quiet. Two criminal cases were tried in court room No. 2 Tu s lay afternoon. One was that of Howard Rigler, who was sent to the Mansfield reformatory for uttering forged paper. The crime was committed in Canton. The other case was that of Clarence White, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny. This was also a Canton case. White was sentenced to imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary for one year at hard labor.

MASSILLON REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

First ward—Edward Krider to Emmet B. Kaufman, lot 2589, $200. John Reeves, by executor, to Columbus Bader, lot 340, $500. Masters & Findley to Hess, Snyder & Co., lot 134, $990, lots 133 and 134, $870

Second ward—David Kerstetter, by sheriff, to Aaron Rubright, lot 1563, $230. William Hansen to Tobias Schott, lot 2175, $680.

TOWNSHIPS.

Sugarcreek township—David H. Lieghley to W. M. Leifer, 5 24-100 acres, $3,000.

Tuscarawas township—Jacob Eggert to Sylvania Eggert, 44 98-100 acres, $1,230. John H. Owens to Samuel W. Zepp, 14-100 acres, $30. Catherine James to T. J. Smith, Prospect Hill outlots, number 5, $160. John Wooley heirs to Daniel and Ruth Williams, Hershey's addition to East Greenville, lot 3, $90. Samuel Evans to Henry Bowen, lot 4, East Greenville, $30; lot 3, East Greenville, $90.

The grand jury made its report to Judge Ambler Monday afternoon, after having been in session a little more than a week. One hundred and eleven witnesses were examined, twenty-five cases inquired into, nineteen indictments found and six cases ignored. Indictments were found against the following persons, all of whom, except Graham, are in jail or under bond:

Alfred Graham, arson. Graham, it is said, having got some intimation that he was being investigated, skipped out and his whereabouts is not known.

Clarence White, larceny.

Robert Reigler, forgery.

Joseph Dale, burglary and larceny.

Donald Nixon, burglary and larceny.

Edward Henderson, cutting with intent to kill.

Charles W. Bean, false pretenses.

Frank Kimbrow, false pretenses

The work of the Anti-Saloon League is manifest in the findings of the grand jury. Three indictments were found against men who had slot machines in operation in their places and eight saloonkeepers were indicted for violation of the Sunday law In the indictments for having slot machines in operation the witnesses were in all cases the same. They were probably men in the employ of the league. Those against whom bills were found were Wm. A. Nickerson, Joseph Frank and Lewis Eckroate. All were on three counts. Those who were indicted for violation of the Sunday law were: Charles Arff, Joseph Frank, Charles Bast, Michael Cavnaugh, Abram Bailey, August Wernet, Orin A. Zerbe and George Wagner.

John P. Jones has been appointed guardian of Jacob Bell, of Lawrence township.

The will of the late John Johnson, of Lawrence township, has been filed for probate, and Herbert Venables has been appointed executor.

Herbert Venables has been named as administrator of the estate of Hannah Johnson, of Lawrence township.

The Twentieth Century.

We now stand at the threshold of the twentieth century, and the nineteenth is a thing of the past. It will, however, always be known as the century of invention and discovery, and among some of the greatest of these we can truthfully mention Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the celebrated remedy for all ailments arising from a disordered stomach, such as dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, constipation, nervousness and biliousness. It has been one of the greatest blessings to mankind during the past fifty years as a health builder. Many prominent physicians prescribe and recommend it. Take their advice, try a bottle and be convinced, but be sure to get the genuine, with our Private Revenue Stamp over the neck of the bottle.

A Powder Mill Explosion

Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pills, but both are mighty dangerous. Don't dynamite the delicate machinery of your body with calomel, croton oil or aloes pills, when Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are gentle as a summer breeze, do the work perfectly. Cures Headache, Constipation. Only 25c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Avoid all dry inhalants and use that which cleanses and heals the membrane. Ely's Cream Balm is such a remedy and cures Catarrh easily and pleasantly. Cold in the head vanishes quickly. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucous has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

Scrofula in the blood shows itself sooner or later in swellings, sores, eruptions. But Hood's Sarsoparilla completely cures it.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Public Library Association Hears Reports.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

Prof. E. A. Jones and Mrs. H. R. Slusser will Serve Three Years More—Reports of President of Board of Trustees, Treasurer and Librarian—Speech by Postmaster Koons.

The third annual meeting of the McClymonds Public Library Association was held in the library reading rooms on Monday evening. Previous to the meeting a number of citizens had their names added to the list of members and the attendance was fair, considering the inclemency of the evening.

President J. W. McClymonds of the library board of trustees presided, C. A Gates acting as secretary. Reports from the president, treasurer and librarian were read in turn and accepted by the association. The election of trustees followed, it being necessary to elect two to serve three years each to fill the positions rendered vacant by the expiration of the terms of Mrs. H. R. Slusser and E. A. Jones. A vote by ballot resulted in the re-election of both Mrs. Slusser and Mr. Jones. Before the close of the meeting a brief address was delivered by Postmaster L. A. Koons, who congratulated the board of trustees and citizens generally upon the possession of so fine a library and upon the flourishing condition of its affairs as shown in the annual reports.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Speaking for the trustees of this association, we have little as a board to add to the reports of the librarian and treasurer, which will be read hereafter, covering as they do the operations of the library for the year 1900.

The board of trustees have held eleven meetings during the year. No subjects of unusual prominence have been before us No material changes in the methods of conducting the library have been made except to adopt a more liberal policy in the privileges of book withdrawals, which will be referred to in the librarian's report.

The excellent work of our book committee is made apparent by an examination of the character of the books added to our shelves during the past year. The continued donation to the library of books, magazines, pamphlets, etc., is again our great pleasure to acknowledge.

Generally, the results of the operation of the library for the year have been gratifying to us, and we trust satisfactory to the public. No effort will be spared to increase the library's efficiency so far as our circumstances will admit.

J. W. McCLYMONDS,
President Board of Trustees.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees of the McClymonds Public Library:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the McClymonds public library for the year ending December 31, 1900, it being the second in the history of the library:

Circulation—The library was open for reference use and the circulation of books 306 days. The total number of volumes issued for home use during that time was 43,328, a daily average of 141, and a monthly average of 3,610. The largest circulation on any one day was 333 volumes, on Saturday, February 3; the smallest, 68, on Monday, December 24. Appended will be found a table showing circulation by months and by classes. Last year's report showed a rather unusual use of a library of the size and class of this in the first year of its existence. This year there has been an increase in the total circulation of 98 volumes, in spite of a falling off in the children's room of 903. As this decrease in circulation among the children, however, has been entirely in the class of fiction and as there has been at the same time a gain in circulation of 284 volumes of solid reading, it is to be regarded rather as a matter of congratulation.

The privilege granted since the beginning of the year of two books on each card, provided that one is non-fiction, has been gladly received, and the result is gratifying. As usual, our figures do not indicate the number of visitors to the reading room or the number of books consulted in the library, these statistics, to be accurately kept, requiring more time than could possibly be given to them, and, if not exact, being of little value. There can be no doubt, however, that the use of the library for purposes of study and reference was much greater this year than last. The needs of the various clubs of the city have been specially considered and met as far as the resources of the library would admit. A number of the teachers have availed themselves of the privilege of drawing, on a special card, books up to the number of ten, for use in the schoolroom, and it is hoped that this use of the books may be extended until each schoolroom is virtually a "branch library." There is no doubt but that the library, co-operating with the schools, can accomplish work of much greater value than it can ever hope to alone. It is not the number, but the kind, of books which children read that works toward the formation of intelligence and character.

Accessions—The accessions of the year consisted of 989 volumes, of which 670 were purchased, 259 were donated, and 60 more volumes of magazines, newly bound. The library received as a gift from Mr. J. W. McClymonds the first 60 volumes of Harper's Monthly Magazine in cloth binding, completing our set of that valuable periodical. It is greatly to be desired that each year may see a large increase in this important department of our library. There is urgent need for more German books in the circulating department, as we have for some time been unable to supply the demand for them with the few volumes contained in the library.

A collection of pictures—Perry prints, pictures of people and places cut from old magazines, circulars, etc., and colored studies of birds, flowers and minerals is in process of mounting, and will be loaned to the schools and to others who may desire them for purposes of study. The supplements to the Art Amateur are also made of use in this way. One of the few things which we have still to wish for, is a greater number of framed pictures for our walls, particularly photographs and prints of famous and beautiful paintings, and of historical places and buildings. Especially is it desirable to beautify the children's room in this way, since such pictures are not only a delight to the eye, but a means of education as well.

Registration of Readers—There have been issued during the year, 661 registration cards, making a total to date of 3228. Of these, 15 are in use by non-residents, who pay one dollar a year each, for the privileges of the library.

Bindery—Seventy-four magazines and books have been newly bound at the bindery this year, and 62 volumes, rebound or resewed, these last coming chiefly from the children's room, and from the fiction shelves of the main room. In addition to these, 2,600 volumes have been repaired in the library, and the number of such "patients" grows daily.

Inventory—The annual inventory, taken after the meeting of the association last year, showed four volumes missing from the shelves, and these have not as yet been recovered. The loss, however, is trifling, as the total value of the four, when new, was only slightly over $3. The inventory just completed shows a loss for 1900 of three volumes, but it is expected that nearly all of these will be found within the next few weeks.

The advocates of the modern free public library are wont to say of it that it brightens and deepens life; stimulates and helps the teacher; attracts the children to the companionship of the merry, the wise and ennobling; leads the thoughtless to think, and those who think to have a purpose in thinking; is a school for those who are denied schooling or have passed the formal limit; helps to brighten the day's toil for the worker, encourages the artisan to better his product, and, in fact, does all the things that a company of the wisest, wittiest and best of the men and women of all the world and of all time can do for the community which has brought together their best thoughts in printed pages.

The library of today, even the small town library, has not only to be, but to do, and many are the problems that confront its management in their efforts to make it serve the public wisely and broadly, and with no mistakes. That Massillon's public library may be a wholesome, pleasant and cheering place for her people, is the earnest wish of all who serve there.

In closing this report, acknowledgments are due to the many donors to the library, to the Massillon daily papers for published notices and book lists, and to the many friends of the library whose cordial support and appreciation have been a source of much pleasure.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE D. LEAVITT,
Jan. 14, 1901. Librarian.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

CIRCULATION.

Main room—Classed books	6,367
Fiction	21,907
Children's room—Classed books	4,774
Fiction	10,280
Total circulation	43,328

ACCESSIONS, 1900.

No. of volumes in library Jan. 1, 1900	8,727
" " purchased past year	670
" " donated	359
" magazines bound	60
Total accessions, 1900	980
Total no. volumes in library Jan. 1, 1901	9,716

ACCESSIONS (classified)

General works	122	Fine Arts	28
Philosophy	25	Literature	99
Religion	35	Travel	77
Sociology	70	History	58
Science	44	Biography	46
Useful Arts	73	Fiction	312
Total			989

PERIODICALS.

No. of periodicals subscribed for	73
" " donated	8
Total	81

REGISTRATION OF READERS.

Cards in force Jan. 1, 1900	2,567
" issued during 1900	661
" in force Jan. 1, 1901	3,228
Out-of-town subscribers	15

BINDERY.

No. books and magazines newly bound	74
" " " rebound	62
" repaired in library	2600

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Third annual report of the treasurer of the McClymonds public library for the year ending Jan. 14, 1901.

CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Jan. 9, 1900	$ 606 64
Received from city for current expenses	2,800 00
Received from McClymonds endowment income	1,200 00
Received from Association memberships (20)	20 00
Received from Library memberships (12)	12 00
Received from sale of books	52 36
Received from fines since last report	94 84
Received from sundries	3 74
Total	$3,989 58

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for salaries	$1,600 00
Paid for repairs and insurance	143 28
Paid for books, magazines and periodicals	953 04
Paid for binding magazines and rebinding books	84 41
Paid for library supplies and incidentals	37 20
Paid for express, freight and drayage	11 15
Paid for gas and fuel	46 65
Paid for electric light two years	300 02
Paid for water	19 90
Paid for gas fitting, grates, etc	92 38
Total	$3,348 09
Balance on hand Jan. 14	$641 49

ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand Jan. 9, 1900	$ 396 55
Received during the year	1,252 36
	$1,648 91
Paid out on endowment account	1,037 45
Balance in endowment fund	$611 46

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand Jan. 9, 1900	$ 216 09
Received during the year	2,130 58
	$2,346 67
Paid out during the year	$2,316 64
Balance in current expense fund	$30 03

Respectfully submitted.
E. A. JONES, Treasurer.

WASN'T SMALLPOX

Belief of the Children of Late Mrs. Mauger.

WANT THE BODY REMOVED

Desire That Interment Should Have Taken Place in This City—Say the Burial was Made in the Dead of the Night—The Mayor Consulted as to the Course to Pursue.

Charles and Clarence Mauger, of this city, are not satisfied with the report of the health officer that their mother, Mrs. Adam Mauger, of Bazetta, Trumbull county, died of smallpox. Charles Mauger recently returned from Bazetta. He went to the home of his parents, or rather as near as the quarantine would permit. By shouting he was able to carry on a sort of conversation with his father, who was not permitted to leave the house. Mr. Mauger believes that death was due to heart failure, to which Mrs. Mauger was subject.

The children are particularly incensed over the manner of the burial of the body of their mother. They say it was removed from the house in the dead of night and secretly buried. They are convinced that there is no smallpox in the family. They say that the face of one of the children was slightly broken out, more likely from chickenpox, they believe, than from smallpox. Their mother, they claim, possessed but one small mark on the lip, and was ill so short a period that smallpox could not have been the cause of death.

Charles Mauger called upon Mayor Wise to ask advice as to the proper course to pursue. It was his desire that the remains of his mother should be buried in Massillon. If he were satisfied that death had resulted from smallpox, Mr. Mauger said, he would not expect this to be possible, but he felt that it could be shown that the deceased was not afflicted with the disease The mayor advised them to consult with the health authorities of the township in which Bazetta is located and also with the secretary of the state board of health. Their decision, he said would be final.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Russell & Co.'s Employes Mutual Benefit Association in Good Condition.

The eleventh annual meeting of Russell & Co.'s Employes Mutual Benefit Association was held Monday evening, and the following officers were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year: President, C. O. Heggem; vice president, C. O. Merwin; secretary, W. P. Fox; treasurer, J. J. Pitts; directors—department D, William Howarth; department E, A. J. Farrell; department F, John C. Mong; department G, John H. Williams.

The affairs of the association were found to be in a prosperous condition, as is evidenced by the secretary's report below:

Am't on hand Jan. 1, 1900	$1,949.41	
" receipts during year	3,453.97	
" expenditures " "		$3,217.80
" on hand Jan. 1, 1901		2,186.11
Total receipts since organization		$29,439.30
" expenditures " "		27,253.39

There has been an increase of 22 per cent in membership during the past year, and the association now has 421 members.

C. O. HEGGEM, President.
W. P. FOX, Secretary.

RUTH'S RESIDENCE DAMAGED.

A Former Massillon Man Meets with Misfortune at Canal Fulton.

CANAL FULTON, Jan. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ruth were awakened early Sunday morning to find their residence filled with smoke. The kitchen near the house had practically burned to the ground, and the flames were now eating into the main structure. The fire was extinguished, after a brief struggle, leaving a small portion of the building undamaged. The household goods were all practically ruined. The fire is supposed to have originated from the kitchen stove. The damage to the house, which is the property of Samuel Ott, is about $700, partially covered by insurance. Mr. Ruth's loss amounts to several hundred dollars also. He carried insurance. The house is situated near the station of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Company, for which Mr. Ruth is at present local agent. Mr. and Mrs. Ruth formerly lived in Massillon.

Number is 1,770.

The number which entitles the holder to the doll which has been on exhibition in Goodhart's store for some time past is 1,770. The drawing took place Tuesday morning. The holder of the number has not yet presented himself.

THE NEWS BY WIRE

President McKinley at a Cabinet Meeting.

THE MINERS' CONVENTION.

Largest Meeting of the U. M. W. of A. Ever Held in Ohio—England Sending More Troops to South Africa—Furnacemen Meet at Youngstown.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—[By Associated Press]—The President attended a meeting of the cabinet today, which was held in a private room of the executive mansion. The meeting lasted but thirty minutes, and no business matters were discussed.

The DeArmond resolution, requesting the secretary of war to report the facts concerning looting in China by soldiers, was reported back by Hull, with the recommendation that it lie on the table, because the secretary of war stated that it would be impossible to procure facts in time for this session of congress. It was laid on the table, and the House, in committee of the whole, took up the river and harbor bill.

Carter asked that a final vote on the army bill be taken at 4 o'clock tomorrow. Allen objected, but said he might withdraw his objection later. It is expected a vote will be taken at that hour.

MINERS' CONVENTION.

Movement to Have Headquarters in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 16.—[By Associated Press]—The twelfth annual convention of the Ohio district, United Mine Workers of America, which met in this city yesterday, is the largest in the history of the organization. Secretary Savage reported that there are at present in the union 280 locals, with a membership approximating 25,000, an increase of 7,000 since he become secretary. The expenditures during the year amounted to $4,395.67, and there is a total balance on hand of $5,334 31. One of the most important questions before the convention is that of the location of national headquarters. The headquarters were originally established in Columbus, but were removed three years ago to Indianapolis. The Ohio miners are preparing to make a fight for the removal of the national offices back to their original location. It is said that they will be assisted in this matter by the delegations from Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky.

REINFORCEMENTS ORDERED.

Five Thousand Yeomen for Service in South Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—[By Associated Press]—The government has decided to send large reinforcements to South Africa, in answer to Lord Kitchener's urgent requests. Orders have been issued by the war office for the enlistment of five thousand yeomen. In answer to the announcement that the city of Portsmouth contemplated presenting him a sword, Lord Roberts requested a postponement of the ceremony, saying: "It is most distasteful to me to be honored and feted and called upon to rejoice while so many are in bitter grief and before we can properly return thanks that the cloud is being rolled away which has for more than a year darkened the homes and crushed the hearts of so many in our country."

AGAINST REDUCTION.

Furnacemen Unanimously Agree to Strike.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 16.—[By Associated Press]—At yesterday's meeting of the furnace employes of the Shenango and Mahoning valleys, held in this city, it was resolved to refuse to accede to the fifteen per cent. cut in wages announced by the furnace owners January 1, to become operative February 1. Two representatives were present from each of the twenty-nine furnaces in the two valleys, and the decision to fight the proposed wage reduction was unanimous.

FAILED TO ELECT.

Delaware Has Another Senatorial Fight on Hand.

DOVER, Jan. 16—[By Associated Press]—The general assembly voted in joint session for two United States senators today, without result. The vote was the same as in the separate sessions yesterday. Kenney and Saulbery got the Democratic vote, and the Republican vote was divided between Addicks, Dupont, Richards and others

THIRTEEN YEARS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[By Associated Press]—C.L. Alvord, who pleaded guilty to defrauding the First National bank out of $690,000, was today sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment.

How's Your Stomach?

If troubled with dyspepsia, cure it at once. Begin at the seat of the disease. Make the blood pure and the liver active. Knox Stomach Tablets cure all stomach disorders. Fifty doses, fifty cents. At all druggists.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

John Arthur spent Sunday with his mother in Canal Fulton.

Miss Laura E. Yohe has gone to Orrville where she will spend a week visiting relatives and friends.

Walter G. Wyandt, of Abilene, Kas., is a guest at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Menuez, in East Main street.

Miss Gertrude Swigart has returned from Barberton, where she was the guest of her sister, Miss Portia Swigart, for a few days.

Members of the Independent Welsh church at East Greenville ask THE INDEPENDENT to announce that their property is now free from debt.

The Moravian church at Gnadenhutten is preparing to build a new church, as a memorial to the Rev. John Heckwelder, who founded the settlement in 1798.

Miss Susie Graybill, one of the teachers at the East street school, is confined to her home with the grip. Mrs. D. S. Gardner is filling the vacancy in the school.

David Reed and F. A. Brown have returned from Fayetteville, N. C., where they spent the past several weeks enjoying excellent shooting. The game was quail almost exclusively.

Miss Minnie Thompson, of Alliance, while putting up a clothes line on a roof, yesterday, lost her balance and fell through a skylight into a drug store below, sustaining injuries which may prove fatal.

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Frank, accompanied by Mrs. Frank's brother, Charles Shoemaker, of Creston, left this morning for the South, where they will spend the remainder of the winter. Jacksonville, Fla., will be their first stopping place.

Fred. Yingling has been sentenced to two days in the city jail by Mayor Wise. Yingling, who is an ex-pugilist, was intoxicated and disorderly in Railroad street, the other night. He was recently discharged from the state hospital for the insane.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Doll entertained a party of sixty guests on Monday evening, at their home on the plains, in honor of Dr. J. Van C. Jeffers, a brother of Mrs. Doll, of Chicago, and Mrs. Maude Darison, a niece of Mr. Doll, of Dayton. Dancing was the feature of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Cappeller, of this city, were among the guests at the wedding of Miss Nona Cappeller and W. B. Gongwer, of Cleveland, at Mansfield on Tuesday evening. The former Miss Cappeller is the youngest daughter of the Hon. W. S. Cappeller, editor of the Mansfield News. Mr. Gongwer is on the staff of the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

William Nickerson, landlord of the Navarre hotel, has found his slot machine an expensive piece of furniture. Only a few weeks ago it was the cause of a row at his hostelry, in which the landlord and three young men were mixed up, and Tuesday forenoon, as a result of the grand jury's investigation, he was fined fifty dollars and costs for permitting the operation of the machine on his premises.

Peter Cabbut has lost the sight of his left eye. Dr. Pumphrey says there is a possibility of his regaining it. A shell in a gun which a companion was testing, the other day, exploded at the rear end and a flying piece of metal struck Mr. Cabbut near the eye, inflicting a wound long and deep, affecting the nerves of the eye. The accident occurred at Mr. Cabbut's home in East Oak street.

Health Officer T. Clarke Miller says that there are many cases of grip in the city, though how many he is unable to determine, owing to the fact that physicians are not required to make reports of this disease, which is nevertheless considered extremely infectious. Dr. Miller however, says that the city is not afflicted in proportion to the same extent as various other places, according to the published reports.

The Massillon Telephone Company has completed plans for the construction of several additional miles of cables in this city, at a cost of about $10,000. With its Massillon service given largely over wires enclosed in cables the company expects to be almost proof against the storms. A network, such as the hundreds of wires which are laid in the cables would form if strung singly, always sustained great damage during severe storms, sometimes the service being impaired for several days.

Dr. C. O. Probst, secretary of the state board of health, has written to the mayor to say that he has been advised that the death of Mrs. Adam Mauger, formerly of this city, at Bazetta, Trumbull county, was caused by smallpox. He also states that he has been notified that another case of the disease has appeared in the same family. Malignant smallpox, he says, frequently causes death within two or three days after being contracted. The mayor has communicated these facts to the members of the Mauger family, in this city, who were inclined to believe that smallpox was not the cause of death and that they would be permitted to disinter the body and have it removed to the Massillon cemetery.

The arrangements for the minstrel show to be given by the members of the Imperial band of Canal Fulton, for the benefit of the band, have been completed. The entertainment will be the regular negro minstrels and the band will be assisted by some of the best talent from this city. J. F. Shepley has the matter in charge, and will also go on in the first part and will sing one of his famous songs. F. W. Preyer, who made his initial bow in minstrelsey at the Elks' show last spring, will also assist. Edward Sibila will furnish a number in the first part also. Several of the members of the band are clever amateurs and will give a good account of themselves. Prof. Oscar Puegner, of this city, who is the director of the band, will have charge of the music and will lead the orchestra. The dates selected are February 1 and 2.

A NEW ELECTRIC ROAD.

Proposed Line Between Cleveland and Massillon.

The Cleveland Leader says it has been learned from sources practically official that the control of the Akron & Cuyahoga Falls Rapid Transit Company passed into the control of H. A. Everett last Saturday. This line now extends from Cuyahoga Falls through Akron to Barberton. It is to be made a part of the Akron, Bedford & Cleveland railroad, which is now under the control of Mr. Everett. According to what can be learned from equally reliable sources it appears that there is even a more extensive project on foot that will give Mr. Everett an important system through the northern part of the state. He has already made the plans for extending this railroad from Barberton through Massillon to Canton. In fact it is said that even before the Akron & Cuyahoga Falls line was purchased the plans had been made for this extension. The right of way had been secured and it is said that some grading has been done. It was the intention of Mr. Everett to build this line whether he was able to purchase the small road or not, and then in the event that the stockholders of the smaller line were unwilling to part with their securities it was his intention to parallel the line from Barberton to Akron. The sale of Saturday, however, obviates this and assures the through line to Massillon and Canton the sooner. It is expected that the work of making this important extension will be started with the opening of spring and weather that will permit of permanent track work.

SOME THINGS COME HIGH.

Market Quotations Given in a Letter from the Philippines.

In a letter received from a friend in the Philippines by a Massillon man, the following market quotations are enclosed, showing the cost of living in the Pacific possessions. While the beef is shipped there from Australasia, which is far to the south, it is for some reason very cheap, not costing more than three to six cents per pound. Of course the native fruits are very low in price. Most of the articles of import are expensive caused by the almost prohibitive tariff:

Fresh pork, per pound, 50c. to 55c.; fresh butter, in one pound rolls, 95c.; pork sausage, per pound, 75c.; hams, per pound, 65c.; cheese, per pound, 65c.; lard, in two pound cans, $1; concentrated milk, per quart, $1.40; lemons, per dozen, 75c.; apples, per dozen, 60c.

MASSILLON'S FIRST MAYOR.

A Painting of Samuel Pease Hangs in the Court Room.

A large oil painting of the first mayor of Massillon, the late Samuel Pease, has been hung in the city court room, back of the mayor's bench. The picture was presented to the city by Mrs. Frank Pease Church, of San Leandro, Cal., a daughter of Mr. Pease. Samuel Pease was elected mayor in 1853. The council at that time was constituted of S. Bockius, Warren C. Richards, Thomas McCullough, H. B. Wellman, I. H. Brown and G. W. Williams. Mr. Pease served as chief executive until 1856, when he was succeeded by William Brown. In 1863 Mr. Pease again officiated as mayor for one term.

MR. NEAL WILL REBUILD.

Wheat in the Elevator Sold—Debris Being Cleared Away.

The several thousand bushels of wheat which M. Meal, whose mill was recently destroyed by fire, had stored in the undamaged elevator building, have been turned over to the insurance companies, who, in turn, have disposed of it Warwick & Justus. The debris has not been sufficiently cleared away to permit the removal of the safe. Some of the insurance adjusters are at work. Mr. Neal stated positively Tuesday morning that he would rebuild, despite his heavy losses. His loss is largely in stock. He says his ground and unground wheat were equal to about 30,000 bushels.

TO SINK IN FEBRUARY.

The Sonnhalter Coal Company Organizes and Makes Plans.

The Sonnhalter Coal Company, recently capitalized at $25,000, has organized with the following officers: President and treasurer, Philip Sonnhalter; vice president, August Heimann; secretary, J. H. Grinnell. The board of directors is constituted of the officers, with the addition of Adam F. Sonnhalter and Albert Heimann. Plans are now being made for the sinking of a mine near Dalton about February 1.

"The Prudent Man Setteth His House in Order."

Your human tenement should be given even more careful attention than the house you live in. Set it in order by thoroughly renovating your whole system through blood made pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then every organ will act promptly and regularly.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

WOULD NOT GO OUT

Gardner Lasts Through a Storm of Blows.

SIMMS GIVEN DECISION.

Many Think the Contest Really Should Have Ended in the Eighth Round, Either in a Victory for Simms on a Foul or a Knockout Victory for Gardner—Instead It Lasted the Full Twenty Rounds—The Hardest Fight of Simms's Life—Gardner Looked a Winner at One Stage.

Art Simms, of Akron, who was given the decision over Eddie Gardner, of Wheeling, after twenty rounds of hard boxing, at the Armory Tuesday evening, looked a sure loser in the eighth, ninth and tenth rounds. Afterwards he pulled himself together, and from the sixteenth on he was an easy winner. In the last three or four rounds he fairly rained blows in on Gardner's face and neck, but the plucky little fellow would not be put out.

Many witnesses of the contest think that it should have ended in the eighth round, either in a victory for Simms on a foul or a knock-out for Gardner. In this round Simms, apparently in great pain, and making no attempt at defense, fell back upon the ropes, claiming a foul. Gardner stopped his work, though the referee issued no order. Simms looked a very sick man at this time, and a few hard blows would undoubtedly have ended the contest. The half a minute that Gardner lost at this point, his friends say, lost him the fight. When he did again go after Simms, the latter sunk to the mat. He rose to his feet a second before the call of time. The referee said that the blow which Simms claimed to be foul landed in the pit of the stomach and was perfectly legal. Gardner's reason for not going after Simms in this round was that he thought he would surely knock Simms out in the next.

It was a lively, exciting boxing contest from the beginning. Neither man was lacking in science, though Simms was steadier and more confident in the execution of his ring tactics. There was no attempt at vicious or nasty work at any time. Both men won the good will of the audience by their conduct. In one of the rounds, Simms tripped near the ropes and fell partially to a recumbent position on them. Gardner, instead of doing any striking, caught him with his arms and assisted him back into the ring. It was a manly thing to do, and the audience showed its approval.

The contest was attended by 675 people. The $1 gallery seats were filled a few minutes after the opening of the doors. The balcony seats sold for $1.50 each. The seats of the first floor brought $2 each. The contest took place under the auspices of the West Side Athletic Club. A purse of $300 was offered, the winner to receive 65 per cent. and the loser 35 per cent. thereof. Ed. McKean, of Cleveland, officiated as referee of all contests. John Moylan, of this city, acted as timekeeper for the Simms-Gardner bout.

The audience was very orderly. Several policemen were present throughout the contest, one constantly being stationed on the stage, prepared to stop the contest should it develop into more than a boxing bout. The others remained in the auditorium and any attempt made at applause, otherwise than with the hands, or other disorder was quickly checked. So effectual was the presence of the officers that the assemblage was quieter than the average theatrical audience.

There was little betting. About the hotel lobbies, before the contest, money at 2 to 1 on Simms was offered, with few takers. Small wagers were posted that Simms would win the fight before the end of the tenth round. About the eighth the Simms people did not think so well of their man, and not a cent of their money could have been gotten at even betting. Gardner money became more plentiful on all kinds of propositions after the eighth. There was a tightening about the twelfth or thirteenth, however.

The weighing of the men took place in the center of the twenty-foot ring. The scales were set at 130 pounds, and neither man tipped the beam. John Arthur, Gardner's manager, said he could have fought his man at 125 pounds. Simms's weight was about 129½. Simms occupied the southwest corner, and Gardner the northeast. Marquis of Queensbury rules governed the contest, striking in a clinch with one arm free being permitted. As the men were waiting for the call to arms, a small boy, a son of one of the members of the club, entered the ring and shook hands with both contestants. In Simms's corner were Charles Leighton, Charles Gheen and Jack Palmer, of Akron, and Al. Townsend, of Hamilton. Crad Morgan, of Wheeling, with an assistant or two, took care of Gardner.

CONTEST BY ROUNDS.

Round one—As the two men advance to the center of the ring Simms appears several inches taller than Gardner, but Gardner is stockier, and is as active as a panther. Simms fights in a crouching position, his face on a level with Gardner's. Simms has not the appearance of a strong man. His arms and legs show little muscle. His shoulders, however, suggest strength. Gardner is the personification of strength. He looks hard, also, and able to stand up against a storm of blows. Simms pushes out his left and Gardner's head goes back. Simms again leads with his left and follows up the tap with a sharp blow on Gardner's jaw. Gardner aims for the heart with his right, which Simms cleverly stops. Gardner then sends right straight to Simms's nose. Simms shoots three to Gardner's nose, jaw and neck as the last few seconds tick away. None of the blows are heavy, however.

Round two—Gardner lands lightly on Simms's jaw, and Simms comes back with two light punches in quick succession straight into Gardner's face. Gardner hits Simms hard on the breast, clinches, and in the breakaway lands again with force on Simms's ribs. Simms gives Gardner another straight left hand jab in the face, and before he can get away Gardner hits hard on the nose, bringing the only blood shed during the contest.

Round three—Gardner reaches the heart, but not with force. Simms goes straight with his left again, and follows up the tap with a hard right. He seems to be able to work this tactic at any time. He does it three times in succession in this round.

Round four—A light exchange, followed by Simms's usual left and right, ending as Simms stops the Wheeling man in a fierce rush.

Round five—Gardner hits hard to the nose and gets well away. Simms follows him to the east ropes, and shoots many a left into him before he escapes. The damage was slight.

Round six—This is Gardner's round. He lands heavily on his opponents nose, ribs, jaw and neck, and receives but one hard body blow in return.

Round seven—Simms sees now that he has a hard proposition on his hands. He realizes that it will take more than one blow to win. He is growing more active, forcing the fighting harder, though losing none of the caution that has characterized his work from the beginning. Gardner clinches and plays hard on the ribs with his one free arm. Simms hit Gardner's jaws and neck hard. Simms's forcing of things results in a heavy exchange, which Simms ends with a swift straight punch to the jaw.

Round eight—Simms again attempts to force matters. Several times in succession he lands hard blows on his adversary. Gardner makes a sharp return and backs Simms to the west ropes. Simms suddenly drops his hands, and with a cry of pain calls out that he has been fouled. Gardner steps back. Simms, seeing that the referee will not call the foul, sinks to the mat, and remains down as long as possible.

Round nine—Gardner is fighting with renewed confidence. He believes he has the contest won. Simms appears to have lost somewhat in strength and nerve. Gardner sends home several blows about the body, evidently playing for another opening for the pit of the stomach. The referee warns Gardner against low striking. Simms is on the defensive. He attempts little hitting. At the end of the round Gardner looks like a winner.

In the tenth, eleventh and twelfth rounds Simms fought with greater caution than ever. He wanted to do as little work as possible until again sure of himself.

In the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth, Simms is himself again.

Round Seventeen—Simms tries to end the fight. He is all confidence. Rushing Gardner to the ropes he rains blow after blow in upon his face and body. Gardner cannot stop him. The Wheeling boy finally gets away by ducking. He has been punched hard, yet he is smiling. Simms looks at him in surprise. Few and lighter blows than these had put out many another opponent.

Round eighteen—Simms again lands a variety of blows in a variety of places receiving but little punishment in return. Gardner continues to smile.

Round nineteen—Five blows in succession Simms now lands. They are straight punches. Gardner cannot get away from Simms, and his resistance is ineffectual. Yet he smiles. Simms knows now that he cannot win on a knockout in twenty rounds.

Round twenty—Gardner is still active but is doing naught but attempting to ward off the blows. He does practically no striking. Simms sends five blows to his face. Referee declares Simms the winner.

Neither of the men showed marks of damage at the end of the contest. How much longer Gardner could have stood up before Simms is a question. He certainly showed wonderful endurance powers, and gave Simms the hardest fight of his life.

THE MINOR EVENTS.

The first of the preliminaries was a six-round go between Eddie Forman and Buck Connelly, of Canton. Their weights were announced as 133 pounds. Forman, however, was much taller and he looked heavier than his adversary. Forman opened the first round with a swift, hard blow with his right to Connelly's left jaw. A second later Connelly returned the blow with interest. Forman continued to force the fighting and seemed to have the best of the round. In the second, Forman attempted a series of blows accompanied by ducks. The first three worked well, then Connelly did some uppercutting that was discouraging to his adversary. Lots of pounding was done in the third. Just before the call of time Connelly dropped to his knees to escape a terrific swing. In the fifth Connelly landed a blow that caused Forman, who was moving fast to get away, to lose his balance and fall to the mat. He was up in an instant, however, and was at his opponent without apparent loss of vigor. The sixth and last round was characterized by hot work, Forman forcing. Connelly, for some reason, ducked and caught Forman by the leg time and again. Forman was declared the winner of the contest. At the conclusion of the bout Connelly stated to the audience that he had gone on untrained, and begged that fact to excuse any apparent lack of ability. Forman was the winner from the beginning.

The first round of the six-round go between Howard Buskirk, of Massillon, and Dan Riley, of Canton, whose real name is Pulaski, was one of very cautious work. They seemed evenly matched in height and weight. Both appeared a trifle slow. The hitting of the first round would not have hurt a child. In the second the work was mixed. Buskirk landed several straight punches on Riley's face, and Riley sent back a blow or two. The third round witnessed several clever blows. Buskirk had decidedly the best of it. He succeeded in landing a swing, an uppercut and a few straight from the shoulder. Riley got in a light uppercut and a few additional light ones.

Buskirk began the fourth by sending a hard uppercut into Riley. Riley landed a pretty one straight out, but it lacked force. Buskirk swung nicely and with good effect. It was plainly Buskirk's round. Nobody suffered in the fifth. The blows struck in the sixth were of no consequence. Referee McKean decided the contest a draw. The announcement was not received with approval by the audience, there being repeated cries of "Buskirk!" "Buskirk!" Buskirk did show up far the cleverer of the two. He was fresher, too, at the conclusion of the bout.

"TEN ROUNDS ENOUGH"

Simms Thinks He Should Have Done Better Work.

Gardner, with his manager and trainers, returned to Wheeling Wednesday morning. Simms and his friends went to Akron Wednesday afternoon. Neither seemed the worse for the Tuesday evening contest. "I fought bad," said Simms, today. "I ought to have won that contest earlier. I should have gone ten times as good. Ten rounds ought to have been enough for me to win in."

BROTHER FIGHTING ALSO

Oscar Gardner Wins His Contest in Tennessee.

While Eddie Gardner was losing his contest with Simms, his brother, Oscar Gardner, was winning from Tommy Hogan, of Buffalo, N. Y., before the Phoenix Athletic Club, in Memphis, Tenn., Tuesday night. He knocked his man out in the sixth round.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining uncalled in the postoffice at Massillon, January 15, 1901:

LADIES.

Johns, Mrs. J. — Miller, Mrs. Nora
Khenn, Mrs. — Myers, Miss Maggie M
Skinner, Mrs. J. H.

MEN.

Buhler, Carl — Mead, Emmett (2)
Cook, F. M. — O r, J. S.
Hass, Fred — Schneider, Wm.
Hesksdrll, Jos — Taylor, John
Mentzer, C. E. — Williams, Thos. S.
Rexine Mfg. Co. — Worthington, E. F.

FOREIGN.

Yando, Valentine.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

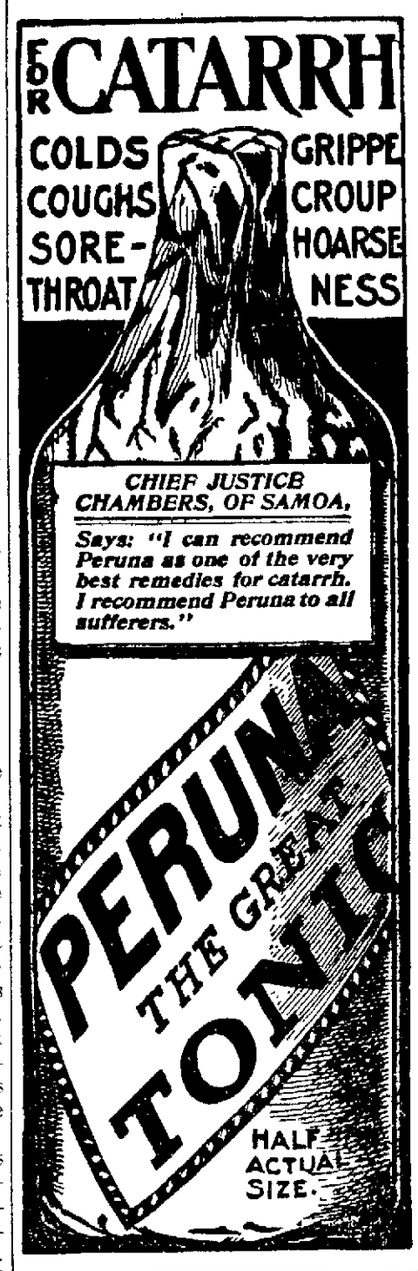
LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also old, running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

NATIONAL CELEBRITIES

Declare Peruna to Be The Greatest Catarrh Remedy of The Age.



Hon. M. C. Butler, ex-Governor of South Carolina, In a letter from Washington, D. C., says: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, and besides, a great tonic."

U. S. Senator Stephen R. Mallory, Pensacola, Fla., says: "I have used your excellent remedy, Peruna, and can recommend it both as a tonic and a safe catarrh remedy."

Hon. William Youngblood, Auditor for the Interior, writes from Washington, D. C., to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., as follows: "I've often heard of your great medicine and have persuaded my wife, who has been much of a sufferer from catarrh, to try Peruna, and after using one bottle she has wonderfully improved. It has proved all you have claimed for it."

Hon. Rufus B. Merchant, Superintendent and Disbursing Officer, U. S. Postoffice, Washington, D. C., says: "I take pleasure in commending your tonic, having taken a bottle of Peruna with very beneficial results. It is recommended to me as a very excellent catarrh cure."

SCHOOL REPORT.

Average Daily Attendance During Last Term.

ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS.

Four Hundred and Sixty-one Scholars Present Every Half-day of the Term—Number of Pupils Nearly Two Thousand—Sixteen Truants.

The following report shows the enrollment, attendance, etc., of pupils in the Massillon public schools for the term ending December 21, 1900:

Entire enrollment	1946
Enrollment less re-enrollments	1926
Average monthly enrollment	1856
Average number belonging	1794
Average daily attendance	1706
Per cent of daily attendance on number belonging	95
Per cent of daily attendance on enrollment	89
Per cent of daily attendance on average monthly enrollment	92
Absence in days	8029
Different pupils absent	1469
Absence in days caused by sickness	4313
Different pupils absent on account of sickness	821
Number present every half day	461
Number punctual every half day	422
Cases of tardiness	449
Number of pupils tardy	256
Cases of truancy	27
Number of pupils who were truants	16
Re-enrollments of the first class	20
Re-enrollments of the second class	29

The enrollment was distributed by grades as follows: High school, 154; grammar grades (6th, 7th and 8th years) 455; secondary grades (4th and 5th years), 454; primary grades (1st, 2d and 3d years), 863.

Number enrolled in each building—North street, 463; East street, 375; Tremont street, 580; Cherry street, 108; West Main street, 100; Richville avenue, 100; State street, 220.

It will be seen from this report that there was an absence of 8,029 days. This is equivalent to the absence of 200 pupils for an entire month, or 50 pupils for the whole term. Is it any wonder that many fail of promotion at the end of the school year? Those who are absent miss the explanations and instruction of the teacher, fail to get the daily drill, lose their interest in the work, and soon become discouraged. Some absence is necessary on account of sickness and for other good reasons, but we are confident that much of it is unnecessary and might be avoided. In order that better results may be secured in this respect, the co-operation of parents is absolutely essential. This is earnestly desired in the interest of the pupils, and we hope the next report will show a much better record of attendance.

E. A. JONES, Supt.

Scrofula the Cause.

Eczema, catarrh, hip disease, white swelling, and even consumption have their origin in scrofulous conditions. With the slightest taint of scrofula in the blood, there is no safety. The remedy for this disease in all its forms is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which goes to the root of the trouble and expels all impurities and disease germs from the blood.

The best family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

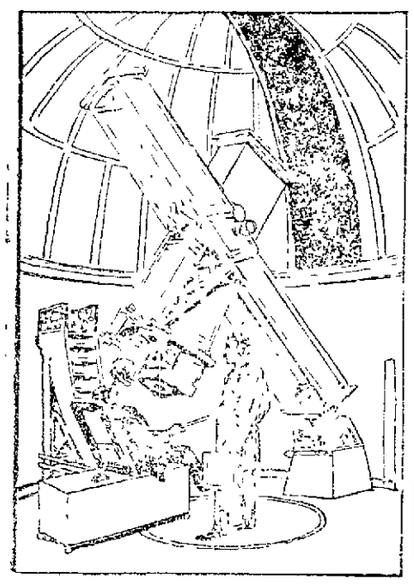
MAKING SKY PHOTOS.

WONDERFUL TELESCOPES USED WITH GREAT RESULTS.

Combination of Camera and Telescope Employed to Map the Heavens—Superiority of Camera Plate to the Human Eye.

Cataloguing 2,500,000 stars up in the fifteenth magnitude, making the selection from 44,000 photographs, showing 80,000,000 stars of all magnitudes, is the work of the International Astrographic congress taken up in Paris on April 16, 1887, and now nearing completion, according to the Chicago Tribune. It was a work suggested by Dr. Gill of the Royal observatory at the Cape of Good Hope. Dr. Gill had made the first photograph of a comet, finding fame in his plate of the comet of 1882. This was the photograph which first turned astronomers to the practical possibilities of star photography.

In this congress in Paris in 1887 were 55 delegates from 15 nations. Dr. Gill



PHOTOGRAPHIC TELESCOPE.

had proposed its assemblage and purpose, and the body deliberated for nine days, finally adopting the plans for the great star map, extending from Schonfeld's zone to the south pole.

Each of the photographs taken in this stupendous work has been duplicated in order that dust spots and imperfections in photographic apparatus should not be misleading. These 44,000 photographs are each studied separately and compared, and the results are to be placed on a globe having a diameter of 24 feet.

In making these photographs stars visible to the naked eye were taken on the sensitized plates in half a second. Stars of the fourteenth magnitude required 13 minutes to affect the plates. By exposing a plate for an hour all stars to the fourteenth magnitude were reproduced, each in proportion to its power and light. From these plates the greatest degree of accuracy in measuring stars was obtainable. A diameter of one five-hundred-thousandth of an inch on a plate furnishes data for star measurements. And, as for the accuracy of these plates, compared with the telescope, a field which shows 50,000,000 to the object glass of a telescope will reveal 160,000,000 to the camera plate.

In studying these plates measurements of the stars will be made by instruments of greatest delicacy. Previous to exposure the plates were marked into squares by fine parallel lines, others crossing them at right angles.

Special cameras were used in the work, patterned after a first instrument made by the Henrys at Paris. A guiding telescope enables the photographer to keep his lens moving with the earth, a motion determined by fixing two intersecting hair lines in the telescope upon one central star and keeping them on the point of light. Sixteen of these instruments were made in Paris by the Henry brothers. Sir Howell Grubb designed and built 16 more to move by clockwork, and in these the operator simply inserted the plate, leaving it to automatic adjustment.

But, after all, this map of the heavens will be faulty. It will show stars that may have winked out 10,000 years ago, and it will not show constellations that may have come into being before the time of the deluge.

Light travels 187,000 miles a second, and yet at this inconceivable rate stars that are within reach of the telescope have been 6,760 years in sending a ray to the earth. Thus stars that may have winked out before the birth of Christ will be on these charts, and unknown ones now in existence will have no showing. But in the future, when other maps of the heavens shall be made and compared with this one now nearing completion, the value of the work in determining the geography and mineralogy of the stellar world is expected to be appreciated. The only thing by which the present work may be gauged is the visual map begun by Bonn 25 years ago and completed by Argelander. This map tabulates only 485,000 stars.

A New Barometer.

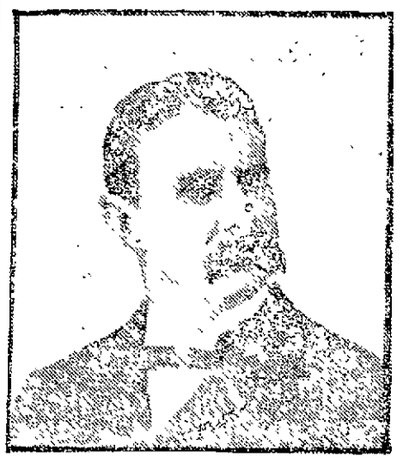
At the recent meeting of the British association A. S. Davis of Leeds showed a most interesting barometer. A glass tube ten inches long and an inch in diameter ends in a bulb below and reaches above into a mercury basin. The mercury flows down the tube, compressing the air. When not in use, the barometer, with its stand, is kept upside down. It is inverted for use and a reading quickly taken when the column has come to a standstill. When the ordinary barometer rises, this one falls. The tube is water jacketed, and a calcium chloride tube is inserted to dry the small quantity of air sucked in. The readings are said to be very accurate, though the range of each instrument is small.—Scientific American.

YERKES OF KENTUCKY.

President McKinley's Choice For Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

When Joseph H. Manley of Maine recently refused the office of commissioner of internal revenue, the friends of John W. Yerkes became very active in presenting his name to the president, who thereupon nominated him for the office. They contended, with justice, that Mr. Yerkes was well fitted for the office and, from a partisan point of view, deserved it for his services to the Republican party in Kentucky.

Mr. Yerkes is a Kentuckian by birth, education and inclination. His father, the Rev. Dr. Stephen Yerkes, was president of Center college, at Danville, Ky. John W. Yerkes was born at Lexington in 1854 and received his education in his father's college, being graduated in 1873. He then studied law, practicing at Danville, where he has always lived. Like most Kentuckians, he has always taken an active interest in politics and has supported the Republican party. Mr. Yerkes has never held elective office, though often urged to run. He was made chairman of the state Republican committee and ran the campaign of 1896. He has also



From a recent photo.

JOHN W. YERKES.

been a national committeeman from Kentucky. In 1897 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Eighth Kentucky district and has gained valuable experience in that office.

When the Kentucky Republicans sought a candidate last summer to oppose the re-election of Governor Beckham, they hit upon Mr. Yerkes as the best available man, and he made a strong fight, though defeated.

Mr. Yerkes is a man of broad culture, and his home, an old fashioned mansion at Danville, is noted for its hospitality. Mr. Yerkes is married and has two children, a son and a daughter.

An Awkward Moment.

A bride and bridegroom set out gallantly on their wedding journey from a country town to the continent.

Showers of rice blessings fell upon them, and solid luck in the form of shoes and slippers followed them.

They paused in London long enough to buy a present for a little sister whom the bride had left at home.

The happy woman, looking as brave and unbridelike as possible, inspected half the articles in the shop and finally selected a dainty thing in silver and asked that it should be sent to her hotel.

The shopman wrapped up the object and, turning, pencil in hand, inquired of the bride:

"What name, please?"

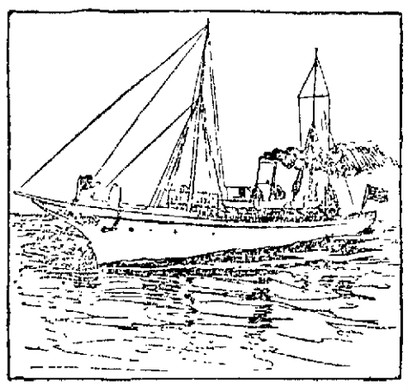
Alas for the vanity of human pride and human bravery! The little bride, who appeared so self possessed when no questions were asked her, blushed in confusion as her name came to her mind, stammered and finally, turning pleadingly to her husband, said:

"You tell him, dear."—London Tit-Bits.

Uncle Sam's Lake Fighter.

The sole representative on the great lakes of Uncle Sam's naval power has been for many years the antiquated steamer Michigan. Our treaties with Great Britain made a long time ago allow each of the two parties to the agreement to maintain only one vessel of war on the lakes and forbid them to build any warships in these waters. The Michigan is an old paddle wheeler, utterly unfit to be named in the same breath with the smart new ships of our navy or with the trim little craft which is to replace her.

The Dorothea is a stanch little warship of the auxiliary navy. She is a



U. S. S. DOROTHEA.

converted yacht, one of the vessels bought by the government during the war with Spain. She is built of steel, of 594 tons displacement, and has fine engines, with a speed of 14 knots an hour. Her armament consists of 20 modern guns and torpedo tubes, which will give to the naval militia of the lake states a much needed and longed for opportunity for practice.

The Dorothea was one of the best yachts purchased by the government in 1898. She was used at that time to patrol the Florida coast, and Admiral Sampson used her to advantage in the vicinity of Key West. She lay for some time at the League Island navy yard, and it was thought that she would be sent to the Asiatic station.

AMONG THE RAILWAYS.

Lake Shore Tests Ties Made From Old Steel Rails.

GOOD RESULTS WERE OBTAINED.

Facts About Wooden Ties—Fast Railroading Feat In the West—Siberian Railroad Route to Be Shortened. Change of Name For the Grand Trunk.

The Lake Shore railroad is making a practical test of steel ties made from worn out rails, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The old rails are rerolled to flatten out the head or ball of the rail. A number of ties thus made were placed in the Sandusky division of the road several months ago. A careful examination made a few days ago with a test track gauge showed that the gauge on the steel ties had not changed a particle since the ties were first laid. The gauge of the first two or three oak ties on each side of the steel ties also proved to be exact, but the fourth and fifth wooden ties were found widened to a considerable extent.

As the steel ties are of uniform thickness it is claimed they can be tamped much better than wooden ties, and the base of the steel ties being uniform, they give uniform bearing. Therefore, it is asserted, the surface of the tracks ought to be maintained more evenly with steel than with wooden ties.

How to secure proper ties is a question that every year is more of a problem to railway managers. The devastation of American forests has induced the Santa Fe and other railroads to plant trees by thousands along the line to supply ties in the future. The average life of a wooden tie is about six years, and the renewal of ties is one of the heaviest drains on a railroad. To avoid accidents which would cost much time and money the tracks must be kept in the best of condition. The steady increase in the weight of engines and freight cars means also a shortening of the period of usefulness of the wooden tie. Railway managers are anxious to find something more durable than wood for ties and various kinds of metal ties have been invented and tried. Some did not stand a practical test, and the use of others was discontined because of the expense of making the ties. The idea of utilizing worn out rails for ties may overcome the previous objections to the use of steel ties. It is claimed that such ties ought to last from 25 to 30 years before deteriorating so as to be unsafe. After it is removed from the track its value as "scrap" would be as much as is the value of the old, worn out rail before being converted into a tie, less loss by rust.

It is suggested that railroads so located that only soft wood ties can be secured could use steel ties in part, alternating them with wooden ties. This plan would hold the gauge of the track, prevent spreading of rails and generally assist in the maintenance of track at comparatively small outlay.

The Union Pacific accomplished a run with the fast mail from Grand Island into Omaha the other afternoon which will go down in the annals of fast running as one of the record breakers, says the Chicago Times-Herald. Leaving Grand Island the fast mail was late. The first stop was at Columbus, and the 62 miles intervening were covered in exactly one hour. The run to Fremont, 45 miles, consumed 46 minutes. The engineer held in reserve the best speed of his engine for the homestretch between Fremont and Omaha. Through the open country the train attained a speed that made a mile a minute look like a freight train schedule. The customary stop was made at South Omaha, and slackened speed was necessary from South Omaha into Omaha, but the distance, 46 miles, from Fremont to Omaha was made in 46 minutes. The entire distance, 154 miles, was made in 150 minutes.

The construction of the section of the Siberian railway round Lake Baikal will be commenced early next year, as the latest investigations have led to very satisfactory results which render expensive tunneling superfluous, says a St. Petersburg correspondent. The lately surveyed route will lead through the valley of the Olcha and Tigurtschica, so that from Irkutsk to Kultuk only two short and easy tunnels of a quarter of a kilometer each in length will be necessary. The section of line should be finished in two years' time.

Hereafter the Chicago and Grand Trunk railway will be officially known as the Grank Trunk Western, says a Chicago dispatch to the New York Times. The corporate seal, all stationery and advertising matter bearing the old name will be abandoned in favor of the new name. The Grand Trunk Western will comprehend all of the lines of the system in the United States, a total of 335 miles. The following roads in addition to the Chicago and Grand Trunk will be known as the Grand Trunk Western: Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon, Chicago, Detroit and Canada Grand Trunk Junction and the Michigan Air Line.

Missouri Suggestion.

While they are doing so much beheading in China it would not entail much suffering in the United States, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, if some of the executioners would cut the price of young Hyson.

Vermont In the Van.

Vermont's pure air, according to the New York World, has been still further purified by the banishment of the cigarette.

A STRIKING DESIGN.

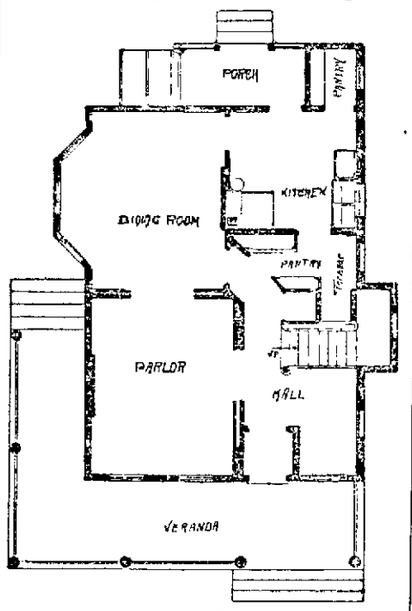
Many Commendable Features In This Excellent Plan—Costs $3,200.

[Copyright, 1900, by George Hitchings, architect, 1090 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.]

The design herewith presented has a striking appearance and many excellent features, including a large swell front on the second story and a wide piazza across the front and extending around the side. The underpinning is constructed of good hard burnt brick laid up in

FRONT ELEVATION.

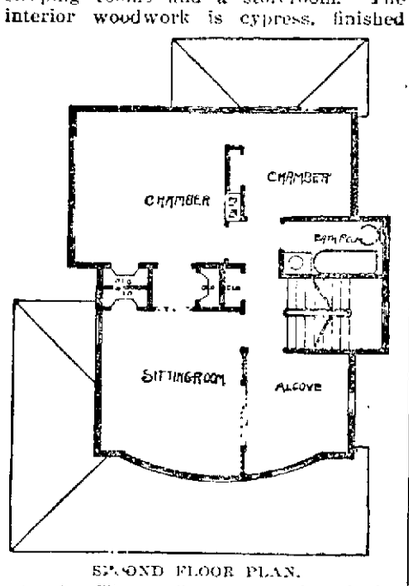
portland cement. The superstructure is frame. The frame is of first quality spruce, mortised and tenoned and well braced. The floor beams are 2 by 10 inch spruce, thoroughly bridged every 10 feet. The frame is covered with 10 inch hemlock, placed diagonally, covered with paper, and this with white pine bevel siding. The roof is covered with shingles. The gables are also shingled.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

Dimensions—front, 22 feet; side, 30 feet; parlor, 12 by 14 feet; dining room, 13 by 14 feet. The first floor is nicely laid out with halls, parlor, dining room and kitchen.

The second floor has four large bedrooms and a bath. The attic has two sleeping rooms and a storeroom. The interior woodwork is cypress, finished



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

natural. The walls are tinted and the ceilings decorated. The house is heated by furnace.

The exterior is painted in a very artistic manner. The roof is moss green, the second story dark sienna. The first floor is buff, with white trimmings. A house of the above description on a plot 40 feet front by 100 feet deep will make a model little home.

Cost to build complete, $3,200.

Polishing Floors.

Floors may be easily varnished and waxed by a delicate woman in this way: Take a very low chair or stool, so low that a brush held in the hand can easily reach the floor without stooping, and, by moving the chair along, the entire surface of the floor can be easily covered first with the varnish and afterward, when dry, with the wax. Where a heavy weighted floor brush is not available, the old French way may be substituted—i. e., wrapping up the feet in flannel and shuffling over the floor or skating on a brush. It is funny to see a servant who has been trained to wax floors in this way in Europe at his work, performing a sort of shuffling dance over the floor, with his feet looking like pudding bags and his eyes fixed on vacancy, as he solemnly dances to and fro, quite unconscious of the laughable spectacle he presents.

Undesirability of Hangings.

Hangings of any sort, from chintz up to satin, are unhealthful dust collectors and destroy the effect of solidity and permanency, which is part of the quality of a room. If possible, panel with a view to the kind of picture that is to be hung, since the effect of pictures is often destroyed by massing different styles of frames together. Where but a few simple and fine pieces of furniture are to be placed in a room the walls may be decorated with a design. Where the room is to be like most of our modern rooms, more or less of a museum, the walls must be as unobtrusive as possible.

Useless Furnishings.

A great couch piled high with fluffy cushions gives a cozy, homelike appearance to any living room, but if it is not for use, if the family regard it as did one man who said, "I do not go near the couch because there are only two of the seven cushions that I dare use, and the selection requires too great an effort"—if it is thus regarded, it becomes a meaningless thing, an indication of the petty pride that dominates the household. If a couch is not something to recline upon, to rest upon, it has no place in a room.

Omega Oil

FOR CHILDREN—If your little boy or girl comes home from school or play with a sore throat, the first thing to do is to rub the throat and chest with Omega Oil. There isn't a bit of danger in using it freely, for there is no turpentine or ammonia in it. A whole barrelful of it would not burn or blister the tenderest skin. Children like to have their mothers rub it on them, because it smells so nice and is such a beautiful green color. It is a pure vegetable oil liniment, which does not evaporate, and you must keep rubbing it in until it is all taken up by the pores. Mothers ought to remember that "a stitch in time saves nine," and keep a bottle of Omega Oil in the house all the time. A bottle of it on the shelf is a necessity in every home. It is a protection and safeguard, much the same as a lock on your door. You may not need it very often, but when you DO need it, you need it bad.

Your druggist sells Omega Oil, or can get it for you of any wholesale druggist. The Omega Chemical Co., 257 Broadway, New York, will mail a bottle, prepaid, for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps. 749

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	21 AM	9 AM	31 PM	15 PM	41 AM	311 PM	319 AM
Pittsb'gh lv	*1 05	*7 00	1 35	*6 30	*5 40	*5 00	*8 00
Beaver Falls "	1 56	8 02	2 38	7 26	6 55	5 45	8 45
Col'umbiana "			2 56		8 03		
Leetonia "	*2 52	8 57	3 44		8 10		....
Salem "	3 04	9 10	3 58	8 32	8 23	6 36	9 36
Alliance ar	3 25	9 30	4 30	8 55	8 50	6 55	9 55
" lv	3 25	9 30	4 40	8 55	8 50	PM	17 30
Maximo "			4 55		9 27	—	7 40
Louisville "			5 08		9 35		7 50
Canton "	4 00	9 58	5 24	9 24	9 48		8 05
Massillon "	4 12	10 10	5 42	9 35	10 00		8 25
Lawrence "			5 57		10 10		8 37
Burton City "			6 02		10 16		8 45
Orrville "	4 35	10 35	6 15	10 01	10 25		8 57
Smithville "			6 25				9 07
Wooster "	4 55	10 55	6 35	10 21			9 17
Shreve "			6 50				9 40
Fig Prairie "			6 58				9 38
Lakeville "			7 02				9 45
Londonville "	..		7 15				9 58
Perrysville "		...	7 25				10 05
Lucas "			7 40				10 20
Mansfield "	6 10	12 05	7 55	11 25			10 35
Shelby Junc ar	6 37	12 35	8 25	11 54			11 05
Bucyrus " lv	7 04	1 00	PM	12 21			AM
Lima "	8 35	2 25		1 49			7 25
Van Wert "	9 21	3 10		2 35			8 46
Ft. Wayne ar	10 10	4 00		3 25			10 46
Warsaw lv	11 31	5 24		4 35			1 32
Plymouth "	12 07	6 08		5 13			2 15
Valparaiso "	1 15	7 08		6 1			3 22
Chicago ar	2 50	8 45		7 45			5 15
	PM	PM			AM		PM

Cafe Parlor Car on trains Nos 310 and 311.

Nos. 9 and 31 Sleepers to be put on passengers from Fort Wayne on points west thereof.

AM train leaving Allianc at 7 50 is No. 45.

Eastward.	6	10	8	24	22
LEAVE	PM	N N	PM	PM	AM
Chicago	*1 45	12*00	*3 00	*8 00	*7 30
Valparaiso	1 43	1 32	4 36	.. ...	9 25
Plymouth	3 05	2 55	5 45	10 25	10 37
Warsaw	3 54	3 11	6 23	10 57	11 18
ar Ft. WAYN.	5 20	4 15	7 35	11 53	12 30
lv. Fort Wert.	6 39	5 21	8 39	.	4 45
Lima	7 31	6 57	9 39	1 25	2 40
Bucyrus	9 42	7 34	11 19		4 35
Shelby Junc	10 15	8 05	11 50	3 20	5 20
Mansfield	10 40	8 33	12 15	B	5 45
Lucas	10 54			B	5 57
Perry Ville	11 25	....		B	6 09
Londonville	11 36	..		B	6 18
Lakeville	11 49			B	6 31
Fig Prairie	11 52			B	6 35
Shreve	12 01			B	6 45
Wooster	12 20	9 35	1 25	B	7 00
Smithville	12 32			B	7 13
Orrville	12 45	10 00	1 50	B	7 28
Burton City				B	7 35
Lawrence	12 53			B	7 39
Massillon	1 4	10 22	2 12	B	7 55
Canton	1 35	10 40	2 3	5 27	8 18
Louisville	1 53			B	8 25
Maximo	2 03			B	8 45
Alliance ar	2 15	11 10	3 10	6 05	9 00
" lv	2 15	11 10	3 10	6 05	AM
Salem	2 45	11 30	3 33	6 28	
Leetonia	2 57	11 41		B	
Col'umbiana	3 05			B	
Beaver Falls	4 2	12 42	4 40	B	
Pittsb'gh ar	5 30	1 40	5 50	8 30	
	PM	AM	AM	AM	

32 Daily except Sunday, also 1st off Cleveland & Pittsburgh Division passengers. Ask Stop Agent Lake Front Depot.

Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 midnight to 12 noon. Light faced type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight.

Pullman Sleeping Cars on **Nos. 8, 15, 316** and **319**; Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on **Nos. 9** and **21** to Chicago, and 6 to Pittsburgh, where **Nos. 6, 8, 20** and **32** connect in Union Station for the East. At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 9, 21, 32, 43** and for Columbus by **Nos. 9, 15, 29, 31, 32** and **43**. **Nos. 9, 15, 21** and **43** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **Nos 6** and **32** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

(1,25-90-C) PITTSBURGH, PEN'A

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

C. A. & C. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	502 a m	538 p m	528 p m	504 a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 10	*1 20	*7 20	.....
Hudson	9 08	2 23	8 25	*10 45
AKRON ..... ar	9 35	2 57	8 55	11 10
AKRON lv	9 45	2 57	8 55	11 10
Barberton	9 49	3 1	9 1	*11 30
ORRVILLE ..... ar	10 25	3 57	9 51	502
ORRVILLE lv	10 30	3 55	10 03	a m
Millersburg	11 12	4 40	10 47	*5 45
Mt. Vernon	12 32	6 05	12 15	7 10
COLUMBUS ..... ar	*1 50	*7 35	*1 40	*8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527 a m	535 a m	503 p m	507 p m
COLUMBUS lv	*12 40	*6 55	*12 05	*5 35
Mt. Vernon	2 2	8 28	1 30	7 10
Millersburg	3 55	9 4	2 44	*8 35
ORRVILLE ..... ar	4 46	10 30	3 33	505
ORRVILLE lv	4 55	10 40	3 33	p m
Barberton	5 33	11 18	4 07	*2 15
AKRON ..... ar	5 55	11 38	4 25	2 30
AKRON lv	6 05	11 38	4 25	2 30
Hudson	6 35	12 05	4 55	*2 55
CLEVELAND ..... ar	*7 30	1 05	*5 50	.....
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:12 a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Pittsburg, Pa

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry Co.

Schedule in effect January 1901

Southbound (down) (up) Northbound

p m 1	p m 13	a m 1	Lorain Branch	p.m 10	a m 14	p.m 16
4 [illegible]	1 0[illegible]	7 0	Lorain	3 3	12 0[illegible]	7 15
4 15	1 27	7 20	Elyria	3 14	11 45	6 59
4 30	1 5[illegible]	7 43	Grafton	2 50	11 20	6 41
4 58	2 1	8 05	Lester Junct.	2 3	11 08	6 21
5		1	Main Line	2 a	4	6
5 1	1 32	7 20	Cleveland	9 50	12 00	6 00
6 29	2 31	8 27	Lester Junct.	[illegible]	11 07	5 00
6 31	2 40	8 30	Medina	8 30	10 [illegible]	4 48
6 43	2 59	8 7	Seville	8 14	10 10	4 26
7 00	3 04	9 0[illegible]	Sterling	8 05	9 31	4 20
7 2[illegible]	3 21	9 21	Warwick	7 41	10 13	3 56
7 30	3 3[illegible]	9 31	Canal Fulton	7 33	10 0[illegible]	3 48
7 [illegible]	3 50	9 50	Ar. Dep Massillon	7 [illegible]	9 50	3 30
			Lv. Arr.	8 10		
7 50	3 50	9 50	Dep. Arr.	7 50	9 50	3 30
8 0[illegible]	4 10	10 05	Justus	7 34	9 2[illegible]	3 13
8 35	4 37	10 3[illegible]	Canal Dover	7 0	9 05	2 44
8 4	4 40	10 43	N Philadelphia	6 55	8 58	2 37
9 00	5 00	11 00	Ar. Dep Uhrichsville	6 38	8 40	2 20
7 [illegible]			Uhrichsville Dep. Ar.	6 38	8 40	2 20
7 30	5 10	11 10	Freeport	6 00	8 06	1 44
8 [illegible]	5 1	11 4	Flushing	5 34	7 42	1 20
8 3	6 07	12 07	Bridgeport	4 0	6 4[illegible]	12 20
9 3[illegible]	7 0[illegible]	1 05				

All of above trains daily except Sunday.

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves Uhrichsville 6 10 a. m. arrive Cleveland 9:10 a. m.

Leaves Cleveland 6 p. m., arrive Uhrichsville 9:35 p. m.

Electric cars between Bridgeport, Bellaire Martin's Ferry and Wheeling.

M. G. ZARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

Local time table between Wheeling Martins Ferry, Steubenville, Scio, Massillon, Wellington, Norwalk, Monroeville, Bellevue Clyde, Fremont and Toledo

East (down) Day Ex Sun No 1	Day No. 3	Day No.	Central Time. EAST WEST	Day No. 6	Day Ex n .6	West (up) Da.
A. M	P. M	A. M.	LEAVING	m	p m	
9 17	2 15		Toledo Cherry St	1 4	6 1	
10 25	3 15		Fremont	2 3	5 07	
10 40	3 3[illegible]		Clyde	2 20	4 53	
10 55	3 4[illegible]		Bellevue	2 [illegible]	4 38	
11 18	3 54		Monroeville	1 58	4 26	
11 47	4 07		Norwalk	1 38	4 15	
12 0[illegible]	4 3[illegible]		Wellington	1 0	3 3[illegible]	
1 30	5 10		Lodi	0 41	3 03	8
1 40	5 50		Orrville	0 12	2 20	p. m
1 40	6 2[illegible]	8 25	Massillon	9 50	1 50	7 20
2 10	6 10	8 50	Navarre	9 1	1 33	7 05
2 [illegible]	7 27	9 57	Canton	....	..	...
4 5[illegible]	9 40	12 05	Cleveland	....	.	....
....	8 [illegible]	11 07	Coshocton	....	..	....
....	9 3[illegible]	12 [illegible]	Zanesville	....	.	.
7 20	7 05	9 38	Bolivar	8 50	1 08	6 30
2 37	7 15	9 45	Zoar	8 4[illegible]	1 00	6 22
3 43	8 0[illegible]	10 4[illegible]	Scio	7 48	12 03	5 27
5 00	10 10	12 4	Steubenville	6 50	10 0	3 30
5 2	9 45	12 20	Martins Ferry	6 20	10 30	3 55
5 35	9 55	2 3	Wheeling C T	6 17	10 20	3 45
P. M	P. M	P. M	ARRIVE	a.m.	a.m.	p m

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, Sept. 24, 1900, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	12 30 p m	6 30 p m
6 30 a m	1 30 p m	†7 30 p m
7 30 a m	2 30 p m	8 30 p m
8 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
9 30 a m	4 30 p m	10 30 p m
10 30 a m	5 30 p m	
11 30 a m		

*Sundays excepted.

†7 10 p m at Massillon.

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'TOOL, Asst. Supt. Canton, O., or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect June 11, 1900.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	* No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	A 10 30	P 2 30	P. 6 30
Canton	5 45	8 15	P 12 01	4 19	7 40
Akron	6 45	9 05	1 00	4 10	8 12
Cleveland	8 15	10 20	2 10	5 45	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 7.	† No. 3.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A 11 00	P 9 40	P 2 35	P. 6 35
Akron	9 05	P 12 20	11 05	4 10	7 35
Canton	9 41	1 08	11 40	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	.....	6 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

W. RUSBY, Agent, 40 E. Main St.

Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, MASSILLON, O., Jan. 1, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the company for the election of directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the company, in the Massillon Savings and Banking Company, in the city of Massillon, O., on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1901.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

Try the "Want" Columns.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Senator Mason, Offered Money, Takes Cigar For a Fee.

RED LIGHTS IN THE SENATE.

Lamps Placed Over the Main Door to Act as Signals to Representatives. Statesmen at a New Game—Neville Gives the House an Object Lesson In Patriotism.

Captain James McGrath, who is connected with the Chicago postoffice, fell from a street car in Washington some years ago and was severely injured. He was confined to his bed for a long time and came out a cripple. He sued the street car company for $25,000 and got a verdict for $5,000. Senator Mason was his attorney.

The matter was settled the other day by the payment of $2,000 to Captain McGrath, says the New York World. He took his check and went to the capitol, found Mason and said: "Billy, here's what I got for that accident. I have indorsed the check over to you. Take out your fee and hand me the balance."

Senator Mason looked at McGrath and said, "That leg of yours never will get straight, will it, captain?"

"No," replied McGrath; "I am a cripple for good, I guess."

"And $2,000 is a measly little bit of money for such a thing," mused the senator. Then he looked up suddenly and asked:

"Got a cigar?"

McGrath had one. The senator lighted it. Then he began to talk about Illinois affairs. "But, senator," interrupted McGrath, "what's your fee for all the work you have done?"

"My fee?" said Mason. "Why, this cigar's my fee. Go along home with your $2,000, Jim, and God bless you."

The senate has adopted red lights as signals, and the new display is exciting the interest of the latest visitors, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Times.

The occasion for the adoption of red lights was the desire on the part of the sergeant-at-arms of the senate to meet the convenience of many members of the house. Owing to the fact that the senate has been of late much of the time in executive session members of the house who had business at the senate traveled across the building, only to be refused admission when they had reached the senate door. Colonel Ransdell thought of a way to save all this unnecessary travel. The main door of the senate chamber can be seen from the main door of the house if visitors are not too numerous. Colonel Ransdell had three electric lights inclosed in red glass bulbs placed right over the main door of the senate. When the senate goes into executive session, a doorkeeper turns on the lights in these red lamps. A member of the house who starts out for the senate at once sees these red lights and may postpone his visit until the lights are turned off.

Manhattan pool, a game that has been known elsewhere for several years, has at last struck this town, writes the Washington representative of the Pittsburg Dispatch. It threatens to divide favor with the fad for collecting Indian blankets and to drive southern statesmen into a mania something akin in virulence to that which afflicts the middle west on the subject of Belgian hares. Chasing a pool ball up an alley and hoping it will knock another one into a hole numbered 200 doesn't appear to be the beginning of an absorbing sport, but it is.

Judge Bartlett of Georgia, one of the best lawyers in the house of representatives, the man who had a book throwing argument with Representative Brumm of Pennsylvania several years ago, is the expert among the statesmen. He knows all the technical phrases necessary to coax the red ball into the 300 basket, called the palm garden, and the white one into the 200 hole, which makes the highest possible count.

A new silk United States flag was draped over the speaker's desk in the house the other day, says the New York World's Washington correspondent. The flag that was taken down had only 34 stars in the field. It had hung there for years and was badly discolored. Not to be outdone on the flag question, Representative Neville of Nebraska, a fusionist, displayed embroidered on the bosom of his white shirt immediately above a three carat diamond a miniature American flag. The shirt and the flag attachment attracted much attention from members.

Minister Wu's only ornament is a large diamond fastened in a skullcap which he invariably wears. He was in an F street car recently, coming from the capitol, where he had been a not very interested observer of the centennial ceremonies, and fell into a doze, writes the New York World's Washington representative. The first thing he did on opening his eyes was to put his hand to his head. The diamond was gone. In front of him was a rough looking fellow, who began to move toward the door. Wu half arose, at the same moment pulling off his cap. The diamond was there. He fell back in his seat relieved. The big stone had dropped over his left ear. It is said that the gem is almost invaluable not only because of its intrinsic value, but because of its history.

No Ordinance Needed.

Perhaps it is not necessary to pass an ordinance against prizefighting. Just let the sluggers alone, says the Chicago Record, and they will knock out the sport themselves.

PHILLIPS AND HIS CORN DEAL

Young Speculator Tells How His Plans Worked.

The gallery of the board of trade at Chicago was crowded with visitors the other morning all intent on getting a glimpse of Phillips, the corn king, but the man who beat the millionaires at their own game remained in his office all day. People with all sorts of schemes that promised "millions" were out and invited him to "invest" and "take hold." "Well, I guess not," was his comment.

"I'm out now for good and will stick to legitimate commission business," said Phillips to the New York World correspondent. "Here are the inside facts of the deal. My backer was Don Hill, a capitalist of Morris, Ills., and a Chicago man whose name I cannot divulge. In the bull deal in corn—September and October—by the Pattens they practically shipped all the contract corn east. In liquidating they broke the price down to 35½ for November. I saw a great chance for a squeeze in buying November corn.

"Mind, this was not a 'corner,' just a 'squeeze.' I took on over 2,000,000 bushels under 37, and it continued to go down until a loss of $60,000 confronted us. There was some weakening, but I said, 'Stick; it will come out all right.' I kept buying, and soon the market began to bull, and I had it in control. The elevator companies were the biggest 'shorts,' and they played hard to break me. They called in the morning ten points for margins, believing I could not swing the deal, and in the afternoon would deliver me all the corn they could, for which I had to pay cash and could not get my margins back until next day. I never said a word, but when things came my way I called them right back for ten points. Then they tried 'doctoring' the corn to make it pass and were beaten.

"When the price reached 50 cents, the brokers of these big men, who are bank directors and powers in finance, came to me and said their customers could not be compelled to buy what could not be obtained and they would default in their contracts. I knew they were margined up above 50 cents, so to avoid lawsuits, defaults and ill will of the trade I told them to come in and settle at 50 cents. So they settled. I made money for a number of my friends, let off a few poor, struggling 'shorts,' and now I am done. December offers a better opportunity for a corner than did November. There will practically be no corn here in a few days, and there is a big short interest. The new crop will not come in fast enough or inspect strong enough to help. The shorts will have a time getting the corn.

"Strangely the greater part of the profits of the deal was the result of scalping operations I conducted on the side while the corner was in progress. On all the strong points I sold and bought it back on the breaks and in this manner brought in all this, which will make the total gain through the deal between $250,000 and $300,000. I am the most pleased man in Chicago. I haven't had a vacation in eight years, and I think it is a good time now to take one. Besides, I promised relatives that if this deal went through successfully they would see me. It went through without a hitch, so I am going to keep my word."

CASTELLANE'S PALACE.

Mrs. Potter Palmer Describes Its Extravagant Arrangement.

Mrs. Potter Palmer was the guest of the Fortnightly at its annual reception and delivered a speech on the social features of the Paris exposition, says a Chicago dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mrs. Palmer related incidents of the great Paris dinners and official entertainments and told of a dinner which she attended given by the Count and Countess Boni de Castellane in the new palace, which may never be completed.

The only finished room in the great structure, Mrs. Palmer said, was the bathroom. This bathroom was as large as an ordinary suit of rooms and had a marble colonnade on either side, the tops of the columns supporting gold vases filled with white flowers. At the end of the colonnade is a large swimming tank, the water reflecting many colored lights. There were 12 guests at the dinner, the table being set in this bathroom suit.

PROPOSED TOBOGGAN SLIDE

Canadian Company Plans to Build Highest Course In the World.

Grand Forks, B. C., will soon have the highest toboggan slide in the world, says the New York Times. Almost overhanging the city is Observatory mountain, so precipitous on one side that ascent is impossible, but sloping out to the valley on the other side. A company building the slide plans for the start at the very summit of the mountain, giving an elevation of 8[illegible] feet. The course will be down a line which runs from the summit toward the north fork of Kettle river at an acute angle with the river. When the stream is reached, a slight turn will be made and the slide continued down the river for an indefinite distance. It is estimated that the slide will be two or three miles in length.

Negotiations are pending with the smelter company for the use of electric power to operate a small train to carry patrons back to the starting point.

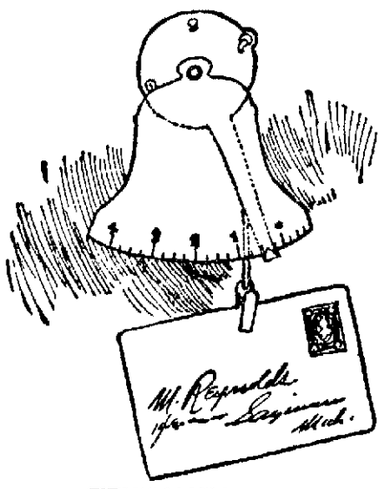
A Woman For Speaker of the House.

Mrs. Evangeline Heartz, the only woman elected to the legislature in Colorado, is being talked of for speaker of the house, an honor for which many men are now fighting. She made one of the best records of any of the members in the last house and is said to be eminently fitted for the position. She always stands for fair play.

UNIQUE LETTER SCALE.

Simple and Practical Device For Weighing Light Articles.

The Chicago News illustrates a recently patented letter scale which is so simple and can be manufactured so cheaply that it is not unlikely to be widely distributed as an advertising medium. The design is intended to be a copy of the liberty bell, and graduations are arranged along the lower edge to indicate the movement of the



UNIQUE LETTER SCALE.

pointer. At the back of the dial plate is a weighted disk, from one edge of which projects the book shaped pointer which indicates the weight of the article suspended by the clasp at the lower end of the vertical rod. The connection between the dial plate and the disk is a metal eyelet, which allows the disk to tilt freely and also provides a means of suspending the scale by a nail or cord. The scale may be made of cardboard, aluminium or other metal and will be found very convenient for its purpose. The designer of the scale is William Waegel of Philadelphia.

Underwater Photography.

Underwater photography has been considered hitherto a practical impossibility; in fact, experiments made at the Brooklyn navy yard by government experts proved absolute failures. Now comes the news, told in Pearson's Magazine, that similar experiments have succeeded admirably. Louis Boutan of the School of Zoology of the University of Paris first accomplished the feat of photographing fish in their home element. In connection with his work he says:

"It was in studying certain shellfish on which I am experimenting that the idea of submarine photography first suggested itself to me. There are certain stages in the physical development of these shellfish which can be observed only at the bottom of the sea. To make these observations I found it necessary to go down in diver's dress. In the bay of Banyuls, where our other laboratory is, there are large beds of shellfish, and it was in this bay that I began to study them at home. After I had got accustomed to walking about the bottom of the bay I found myself greatly impressed with the beauty—the extreme beauty—of the submarine landscapes.

"It was all so beautiful and so strange that I often found myself longing to be able to sketch or paint the scene, so as to be able to bring up to the surface a souvenir of what I had seen below. But that of course was out of the question. Then one day it occurred to me that I might possibly be able to obtain souvenirs of my submarine excursions by means of photography.

"I adopted the camera known as a 'detective camera.' This was placed in an outer case made of sheets of copper. The lid of this case, which was clamped down with strong screws, rested on a pad of thick india rubber. When the camera was put into the case, the lens rested against a window of plate glass of the same size let into the copper side. By means of button handles outside the case the shutter could be opened and closed and the plates renewed automatically.

"The next question to be studied was one of light. Beyond a certain depth the light is often insufficient to affect photographic plates even when the exposure is very long. The result of my experiements has been to demonstrate that it is not possible to obtain satisfactory results by natural light beyond a depth of from 16 to 20 feet, at which depth an exposure varying in duration from 30 to 50 minutes is necessary. By means, however, of artificial light instantaneous photographs can be taken at any depth to which it is possible for the diver to descend. The most satisfactory light I have yet obtained is from a lamp communication with a barrel or reservoir of oxygen gas, which was sent down already lighted. By means of an india rubber ball full of magnesium powder, connected by means of a blowpipe with the globe under which the lamp was burning, I was able to produce a vivid light each time that I made an exposure."

Yawning Is Healthy.

A German scientist has discovered that yawning is a healthy pastime. It is wholesome, like oatmeal and brown bread. Yawning, it is said, stretches the muscles maybe or the tendons of the head, sends the blood to the jaws and sharpens appetite and intellect. It is a cheap remedy, accessible to young and old, rich and poor, and if it is as efficacious as our Teuton says health is surely within the reach of every one.—London People.

Cremation In Spain.

A new sanitary law which is now under consideration in the cortes, having already passed the upper house, removes the ban of illegality which has hitherto, through the influence of the church, rested upon the practice of cremation in Spain. In anticipation of the passage of this law a cremation society has recently been established in that country.

THE GLASS TRADE.

A Window Pane Factory Possible.

A NEW BOTTLE COMPANY.

Well Known Citizens Have Commenced the Organization of a Fourth Concern—Scarcity of Boys a Serious Question—Why the Rhodes is Rhodes.

The report that has been current that Charles E. Oberlin had completed plans for the erection of a window glass factory near his quarries, south of the city, is denied by Mr. Oberlin, who, however, refuses to further discuss the matter. Mr. Oberlin recently purchased much property in Summit street, and many believed that this indicated the location of the proposed factory. Mr. Oberlin says nothing.

NEW GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY.

The organization of another glass bottle manufacturing concern is well under way in the city. Many well known business men are interested. A charter will be applied for shortly.

BOYS ARE SCARCE.

Manufacturers of glassware in the city say that the scarity of boys will become a serious question by the time all of the proposed factories have commenced operations. At present, they state, they are frequently shorthanded and are obliged to temporarily employ men to do the work of boys. Each glass factory employs a large number of boys who are paid 60 cents a day. The new Ohio law which compels boys under fifteen years of age to attend school, has shortened the boy-labor supply as the demand has increased. The labor performed by boys is the carrying in and the laying up of bottles in the tempering ovens.

A GLASSWORKING CENTER.

The journals of the glass trade are paying more and more attention to Massillon. It is dawning upon them that this city is rapidly developing into a glassworking center. With the established companies contemplating enlarging their plants, and several new companies about to institute factories, the town, so the glass men say, bids fair soon to be entitled to a place side by side with Streator, Muncie and other cities famed for their glass factories.

WHY IT IS CALLED RHODES.

"We needed a name, and we wanted one that was short, easily remembered, and which would not conflict with those of other similar companies," replied President F. R. Shepley, when a wondering one asked him why his glass bottle company was called the Rhodes. "We did not care to give it the name of any of the stockholders, so when Rhodes, which was the name of a once well known resident of this place, and which is my middle name, suggested itself, we quickly accepted it."

TILL MAY TO DO HER DUTY.

"Then if She Don't," Says Mrs. Smith, "I'll Have the Law on Her."

Mrs. Joseph Smith, of 81 Cliff street, has received no reply to the letter she wrote her heiress daughter, Mrs. Clarence Smith, of Inverness, O., about the middle of December. "I'll give her till about May," remarked Mrs. Smith. "That'll be about enough time for her to get ahead, if that's what she's waiting on. If she don't do her duty by her old mother by that time, then I'll have the law on her. It's hard to think of mother proceeding against daughter, but it certainly will come to that if she don't do her duty. My goodness, if I had $40,000 it would be a pleasure for me to do something for my relations. I don't think we could ever get Joe to go on that farm down there, though."

"Have you consulted a lawyer, and do you know positively that the law bears on this case? You know it might be maintained that the fact that your daughter was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Cameron invalidated your claim," suggested the reporter.

"I only know what people say. But didn't I raise that child till she was seven years old? Nobody can have more than one mother, and in that case I'm the one."

THE KENTUCKY COLONELS.

Fourth Number of the Lecture Course January 21.

The Kentucky Colonels, the famous male quartette, will appear at the Armory on January 21 as the fourth number of the Massillon Lecture Course Association's series of entertainments. This is the Colonels' sixth annual tour. The Colonels are well named, all being descendants of good old Kentucky stock. This quartette, it is said, is the most perfect in balance and blending in the United States. Every member of the organization is an artist and a thorough musician, and two of them have national reputations as composers. The quartette is composed of Warren R. Meeks, Edward S. Fogg, A. Oscar Browne and A. D. Fiore.

"A TIGHT TOWN."

Sunday Drinkers' Day of Rest Lacked Sunshine and Roses.

Massillon was again a "tight town," as the Sunday drinkers say, yesterday. Many saloonkeepers drew aside their curtains to assure the thirsty that it was no use, while others, foreseeing a day when there would be no anti-saloon agitation, more discreetly allowed the curtains to remain down. They were fearful that the strange sight of raised curtains would excite comment, which would probably be increased should the blinds be down after the grand jury has finished its work.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to extend our thanks to the friends, neighbors and all who in any way assisted during the sickness and after the death of our mother.

MARY E. KAIL AND SISTERS

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

SYRUP OF FIGS

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

RUCKER'S Korak Wonder!

Never fails to regulate the

Liver and Kidneys

And purify the **BLOOD**. Aids Digestion and cures all forms of **STOMACH** disorders.

Removes all kinds of

....WORMS....

KORAK OIL

CURES ALL PAIN.

Price, 50 Cents.

For sale only by

CRAIG, The Druggist.

Wanted—A Wife!

Must be strong and never have a lame back. **Dr. Rankin's Kidney Tablets** stop the pain at once and cure permanently.

Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, Massillon.

Wanted—A Husband!

Must be strong and never have a lame back—**Dr. Rankin's Kidney Tablets** stop the pain at once and cure permanently.

Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, Massillon

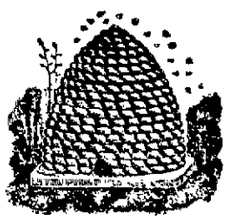
A CARD

My nephew, Frederick D. Putnam, will assume general charge of my office on the 20th inst. Call upon him to learn of the best bargains in real estate, especially eligible building sites.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Stone Block.

THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE



January

CLEARANCE PRICES

They are in evidence in all parts of the store. The reductions are so great on special offers that you cannot afford to pass them by. The Prices we name on Domestics, add much interest to this January Clearance Sale.

DOMESTICS.

1 Case Dark Prints	3½c yd
2000 yards Dark Standard Prints	4c yd
50 pieces Robe Calicoes	4½c yd
1 case Dark Percales	5c yd
1 case fine Percales, dark styles	8c yd
1 case Dark Colored Tennis Flannel	3c yd
2000 yds. 10c Fleeced Calicoes	6¼c yd
3000 yds. Light Colored Tennis Flannel	5c yd
1 case Heavy Gray Cotton Flannel	7c yd
Several cases Lancaster Ginghams	5c yd

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DIED AT SANTIAGO.

A Relative of the Cuban General Gomez.

MRS. JOHN SHERTZER.

Death Occurred in Chili, of Which Country Mrs. Shertzer Was a Native —William H Link Dead at the Home of His Daughter, Mrs. H. E. Sinnock—Death of Miss Shook.

A letter was recently received by Leavitt L. Shertzer, of this city, from his brother, John A. Shertzer, of Santiago, Chili, South America, announcing the death of the latter's wife, which occurred September 23. Her maiden name was Mercedes Dorotea Gomez. She was a native of Chili, and a distant relative of the General Gomez, the famous Cuban patriot. Besides her husband, Mrs. Shertzer is survived by three daughters and a son. Mr. Shertzer is a contractor and builder. He has been executing contracts for the Chilian government for the past several years.

WILLIAM H. LINK.

William H. Link died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H E Sinnock, at the corner of Erie street and Forest avenue, at 12:45 o'clock Wednesday morning. Funeral services will be held Friday afternaon at 2 o'clock at the Sinnock residence, the Rev J. F. Clokey officiating. Burial will take place in the Massillon cemetery. Mr. Link's home was in Canal Dover. With Mrs. Link he came to this city the day before Thanksgiving Day, intending to make a short visit. He was taken ill with liver trouble which ultimately caused his death. Mrs. Link remained with him throughout his illness. Mr. Link was a millwright. He once sustained severe injuries in an accident, and it is supposed that the resultant condition was responsible, in a measure, for his death. Mr. Link was a native of Ragersville, O., in which city a brother resides.

MISS MARY SHOOK.

The death of Miss Mary Shook occurred at the home of her brother, John W. Shook, in Jackson township, at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

MRS. ANNA MARY ERB.

Mrs. Anna Mary (Yost) Erb was born Aug. 10, 1823, in the province of Wurtemburg, Germany. Died Jan. 9, 1901, aged 77 years, four months and 29 days. The deceased was the daughter of John and Mary Yost, of Germany, who came to this country in 1830, when she was seven years old, sailing from Havre, France (at which place her only sister was buried), and landing at Philadelphia, Pa., where she lived with her parents for a short time. From there, and with her parents, she went to Montgomery county, Pa., where they resided for two years; thence again removed to Lancaster county, Pa., where she resided until 1853. In that year, with her husband, David Erb, she went to Dalton, Wayne county, from which place they removed to the farm in Stark county, O., where she resided until her death, with the exception of one year. The deceased was married Sept. 23, 1851, to David Erb, of Lancaster county, Pa., at Lancaster, the Rev. J. J. Strine, officiating.

She was the mother of five children, two of whom are dead. She leaves a husband, three children, eight grandchildren and one brother, who resides in Lancaster county, Pa. She was an affectionate wife and a kind mother, and was beloved by all who knew her.

Massillon, O. H. J. ERB.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

NEWMAN NEWS.

NEWMAN, Jan. 16.—Milt Biller, of Canal Fulton, was in this village last Wednesday.

Miss Nettie Lister returned to Cleveland last week, after an extended visit with her parents.

David S. Martin made a business trip to Canton last Monday.

The new coal mine south of Massillon has quite an attraction for our miners as most of them are seeking employment there

The moving picture entertainment given in the school house by Prof. S. S. Range last week was the best of the kind ever given in the village

Mrs. Agnes Damon, with her two sons, who had been spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. John Prosser, returned to her Kansas home last Monday.

Thomas J. Morgan visited friends at Canal Fulton last Sunday.

A. O. Davis, who has charge of our public school, is attending a law suit at Wooster this week and his place in the school room is being filled by Mrs. T. E. Masters, one of our former teachers.

The Drake coal mine in our vicinity is fast drawing to a close, the pillars being removed rapidly. This will compel our miners to again drive from four to six miles to their work.

GENOA GOSSIP.

GENOA, Jan 16.—The wheat looks well in this vicinity since the snow has disappeared.

The teachers' institute will be held at the Genoa schoolhouse on February 2.

Mrs. Boli, who has been ill for some time is slowly recovering.

Mr. Knice took a flying trip to Massillon on Monday.

Mr. D. L. Marchand and daughter visited Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Marchand, on Monday.

NOTES FROM SHILLING'S DISTRICT.

SHILLING'S DISTRICT, Jan. 16.—A number of people from this place attended the recent fox chase at Orrville.

Willis Frantz visited his uncle, John Cramer, of West Lebanon, on Sunday.

Miss Grace Hofacre is in Cleveland visiting her sister, Mrs. Locke.

Melville Sommers and sisters, of Fredricksburg, visited Miss Anna Frantz last Sunday.

Ben Harper spent Saturday evening in West Lebanon.

Peter Graber is recovering from a siege of illness.

George Roth, of Mt. Eaton, well known in this vicinity, has returned to college at Orchard Lake, Mich., after visiting among friends during the holidays.

FUNERAL OF RICHARD OWENS.

JUSTUS, Jan. 14.—Funeral services for the late Richard Owens, who was killed on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway between Justus and Navarre station, Friday night, were held at the Welsh church, in this village, Sunday afternoon. The attendance was large. The Rev. Mr. Watson, of the United Brethren church, officiated.

The Rev. Emily Kitt, of Canal Dover, preached in the Welsh church Sunday morning and evening.

CAMPCREEK NEWS.

CAMPCREEK, Jan. 16.—Samuel Netzley is drilling in his well, which he contemplates restoring to its former condition if possible.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Warstler visited friends and relasives in Canton over Sunday.

The Misses Ola and Ivy Keller, Eva Ott and Anna Hentzel visited Miss Jennie Lonas last Sabbath.

Philip Riedesel left for Clinton, Ia., last Sunday morning to attend the funeral of his father, who expired Friday night. The deceased was well known in this locality, having spent several summers here. Although he was past eighty years of age his health was excellent, and the announcement of his death was a severe shock to his many friends and relatives.

Silvey, the one-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Owens, was interred in the Cross Roads cemetery, last Thursday afternoon.

The funeral of the late Richard Owens was held last Sunday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Watson in the Welsh church. From there the body was taken to the Union cemetery at Navarre, where interment took place. The deceased is survived by Mrs. Owens and nine children, who extend thanks to all for favors rendered during their sad bereavement.

Sunday School Convention.

The Tuscarawas Township Sunday School Association will meet in convention in Myers's Reformed church Sunday evening, January 20, 1901. The following is the programme:

Devotional Exercises.
Music.
Moral Influence of Sunday Schools.....
.....William Snavely
Duet.....Ola and Dillie Walter
Recitation.....Ruth Krider
Some Reflections Upon the Sunday School Work of the Nineteenth Century.....
.....Rev. H. R. Warner
Music.
Recitation.....Florence White
Address.....E. G. Bowers
Reading.....Miss Maggie Griffith
Benediction.

Let all turn out and show a good interest in our Sunday school work, and come prepared to take a part in the discussion of all these questions.

W. S. ADAMS,
MISS VERDA OBERLIN, President.
Secretary.

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

Utterances and Rumored Projects of Carnegie Thought to Have Had Some Effect on Market.

New York, Jan. 16.—On Tuesday in the stock market there was some early weakness in the steel group, in spite of an opening rise of 3⅝ in National Tube and of 2 points in Tin Plate, but the whole group became strong later, and rose on an average between 1 and 2 points over Monday night. For some inscrutinable reason the declaration of an 8 per cent dividend on the common stock of the American Tin Plate company, to be distributed in quarterly periods, caused pronounced weakness in the group. Tin Plate itself dropped back nearly 5 points.

Selling by bears forced an extreme decline of 6¾ in Federal Steel, accompanied by a rumor that Tuesday's declaration would be simply a quarterly one of 1¼ per cent, omitting the expected lump dividend of 5 per cent. After the close of the market a 5 per cent dividend was declared. Steel and Wire was forced down 4⅛ and National Stel, Smelting, Steel Hoop, Colorado Fuel and National Tube from 2 to 3 points. The episode was by some regarded as reflecting the impression produced by the utterances and projects of the country's leading steel magnate. To the same influence was perhaps traceable the weakness of the trunk lines railroad stocks, the magnate's projects being reported to include the construction of a railroad line from Chicago to the seaboard by way of Pittsburg, in order to secure satisfactory freight rates for himself. Pennsylvania and New York Central were both off about 2 points. Although the market generally gave way in the late dealings in sympathy with the break in the steel stocks there were examples of strength in the earlier part of the day.

The break in sterling exchange Tuesday morning made it evident that gold would not go out immediately, and this had an effect on the early strength of the market. The money rate ran up to 4 per cent just before the close, and reports were current of some enormous borrowings by the Pennsylvania railroad on account of its purchases of stock of other railroads during the past year. A Philadelphia dispatch placed the amount raised by the company since Jan. 1 as high as $50,000,000. Payments on account of the Pennsylvania Coal company were also in progress this week, involving some very heavy financial operations.

PLAN TO AID FARMERS.

Rare Economic Plants and Seeds For Our Agriculturists.

VALUABLE GIFT OF A CHICAGO MAN

Personally Collected In Many Foreign Lands by Barbour Lathrop. Thousands of Dollars Spent on the Expedition—Department of Agriculture to Distribute the Collection.

One of the most remarkable collections of rare economic plants and seeds is now being worked up by the department of agriculture, says the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald. Barbour Lathrop of Chicago, with David G. Fairchild as assistant, recently completed a tour of the world covering a period of two years and embracing travels which amounted to explorations. Mr. Lathrop has given the results of the expedition, undertaken at his own expense, to the farmers of the United States through the medium of the section of seed and plant introduction of the department of agriculture.

The expedition left New York Dec. 31, 1898, and returned last fall, having visited in order the following countries and sent in from each living economic plants and seeds for cultivation by American farmers and horticulturists: Jamaica, Grenada, Barbados, Trinidad, in the West Indies; Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, in South America; Portugal; Tyrol and Bohemia, in Austria-Hungary; Italy, Egypt, Ceylon and Straits Settlements, in farther India; Java, Celebes, Amboina, Banda, Lombok, Bali, Moluccas, Aru and Kei islands, Tenimber archipelago and New Guinea, in the Dutch East Indies; Hongkong, Canton, in south China; the Philippine Islands, Bangkok, Siam; Sweden and Finland, in northern Europe.

Many thousands of dollars have been spent by Mr. Lathrop upon this expedition, and he put into it some of the best thoughts of a practical man who is alive to the general wants of his countrymen. He is not an agriculturist and intrusted the technical part of the work to his assistant, Mr. Fairchild, who was detailed by Secretary Wilson from his position in charge of the section of seed and plant introduction.

The trip was primarily planned by Mr. Lathrop to be one of reconnoissance. The object in the first place was to find out what each country offered in inducements for exploration work, how it should be entered and studied, whom of its inhabitants could be relied upon as correspondents and what would be the probable expense of an exhaustive study from the standpoint of plant introduction. This object has been attained and is imbedded in a mass of notes and piles of publications and notebooks, etc.

The secondary aim of the expedition was to purchase and import for trial such promising seeds and plants as were suited for culture in various parts of the United States. The material thus purchased has not all come in yet, but the main part has been distributed or will shortly be sent out by the department to the various experiment stations and private experimenters for trial and report.

Over 450 different purchases were sent in from the various countries, each purchase accompanied by careful notes on its culture and the climatic soil conditions to which the plant or seed was best adapted. The annotated list has been in part published or is in process of publication by the section of seed and plant introduction and covers a wide range of horticultural and agricultural plants suited to a variety of conditions from the tropical surroundings of Porto Rico and Hawaii to the arctic climate of Alaska. It will be of interest to point out some of the prospects of these introduced plants and the reasons for their trial:

A spineless succulent cactus of the Argentine suitable for fodder purposes in the desert regions of Arizona.

A series of West Indian yams, one of which at least is superior in flavor to the Irish potato; suitable for culture in Florida and Louisiana, but demanding special care and a special market.

The Alexandrian clover from Egypt, a late fodder crop for irrigated lands in southern California and Arizona.

Some of the finest varieties of Bohemian hops to replace the culture of inferior sorts now almost exclusively grown in America.

Varieties of "pedigreed" barleys, originated in Sweden and of superior value for brewing purposes.

Fine West Indian mangoes and superior sorts of East Indian bananas for culture in Porto Rico.

An evergreen poplar from Chile, for the Pacific slope.

A frost hardy alligator pear, for the coming industry of this fruit growing in Florida and California.

The Lapland six rowed barley and the early ripening Finnish black oat for experiments in Alaska and short season regions.

Chilean alfalfa varieties for breeding experiments.

Several novel Swedish leguminous (cloverlike) fodder plants, lately brought to the notice of the agricultural public of Sweden.

A Bohemian horse radish, superior in size and flavor to any American sort.

The "Jannovitch" Egyptian cotton, which is now being tested by over 2,000 experimenters in the upland cotton regions of the south and regarding which many encouraging reports have been received. It is a stronger grower and has much longer staple than any American upland cotton. It also has proved resistant to "root rot" of cotton to a very great degree, which will make its culture possible on lands previously totally unfitted for cotton growing.

The "Algarobillo," a tannin producing shrub from the Chilean deserts, with most remarkable desert resisting characteristics and large tannin producing capacity, for Arizona conditions.

A fodder bamboo for the arid regions of the southwest, which forms in south Chile one of the principal sources of fodder for large herds of cattle.

A variety of onion from the islands of the Nile, which is pronounced by out expert onion growers the best pickle onion ever known.

"Zuccini" from northern Italy; one of the most important vegetables of the Venetians and worthy serious consideration by our truck growers.

The seedless Sultanina grape from Padua, Italy, for the seedless raisin industry of the Colorado desert region.

Of course the value of most of the arborescent plants can only be decided after several years of culture and the fate of many of the annuals only after numerous repeated trials. Enough has been cited to show the American farmers what has been accomplished by private means and in how great a measure their thanks are due to a true American.

The great results likely to come from Mr. Lathrop's explorations will be due to his wisdom in associating with him expert botanists and scientists and securing the most complete data and information concerning the new and strange plants secured, relating to their habits of growth and the character of their natural surroundings, thus enabling the department of agriculture to intelligently experiment with them. There is in the broad area of the United States somewhere a spot which is a counterpart of almost every region of the eastern hemisphere, but it is a work of great magnitude to fit the plants of the older country to their congenial spots on this hemisphere.

OUTLOOK FOR TELEGRAPHY.

Interesting Changes Predicted For the Twentieth Century.

The state of the art of electrical communication today may be summed up as follows:

	Words a minute.
Telephony	60
Single Morse circuits	15
Duplex Morse circuits	30
Quadruplex Morse circuits	50
Multiplex (six circuits)	60
Wheatstone automatic	125
Wheatstone automatic duplex	200
Wireless	10

Undoubtedly before the new century is ten years old at least one-half of the correspondence now carried by train will be telegraphed at an average rate for the whole country of 15 cents for 50 words, or five times as many words for one-half the present telegraph toll, says Patrick B. Delaney in The Electrical World and Engineer. It is practicable to begin this change at once, but not by present methods of operation. It is only possible by the chemical automatic system.

What the centenarian of 100 years hence may see a prophet should leave to his son to prophesy. In the way of telegraphy doubtless the ships amain will hold converse with each other and correct their chronometers with the last observation 100 miles away. They will be in constant communication with the shore through the air or by wires on the bed of the ocean, but as the trip from the Hook to the Lizard will be done in a day and probably without touching the water only the overanxious will want a dispatch. Communication with Mars has already been pre-empted, and seeing by electricity may be no longer visionary. Forsooth our seven senses may all be "wired" wirelessly.

AUTOMOBILE ENDURANCE.

Test to Be Made Between New York and Buffalo.

It was decided at a meeting of the technical and contest committee of the Automobile Club of America held in New York city the other day to have an endurance test of automobiles between New York and Buffalo, says the New York Post. The committee decided not to take speed into consideration, but to compute awards upon: First, vehicles making the fewest stops en route; second, vehicles carrying the greatest weight in passengers in proportion to their own weight, and third, vehicles requiring least repairs if any and maintaining an average speed of from 12 to 15 miles an hour.

The route will be through Tarrytown, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester, and officials will be stationed at villages along the road at an average distance of about 25 miles apart. The competition will be open to all motor vehicles carrying two persons side by side on one seat, which bars out motor bicycles, tricycles and quadricycles. There will be two classes, one for manufacturers and the other for individual owners, the entry fee to the first being $100. A prize fund of $2,500 has been established, and its method of distribution has not yet been decided upon. The date has not been set, and the contest may not be held until next fall.

Alabama's Coal Supply.

Senator Morgan recently received a report, according to the Washington Post, from the geologic survey asserting that there was more coal stored in the mountains of Alabama than in all the rest of the Appalachian system combined.

Latest Bridal Party Fad.

The very latest in New York swell society is that carriage teams for use by bridal parties must consist of one white and one black horse. As a result liverymen are offering fancy prices for well matched pairs of opposite colors.

The creamery at the Iowa agricultural college was awarded a gold medal at the Paris exposition for butter made by the students, and at the last meeting of the National Butter Makers' association two students, practical butter makers who closely followed science, outclassed all the others in competition for the $3,000 prizes. Add to the foregoing facts this other, that the Danes are able to control the butter market of London because the Danish government compels a scientific and technical training of all butter makers, and the fact becomes plain to all that butter making is reduced to an exact science, and to be successful the butter maker must take a scientific schooling in the art.

Another Consumption Cure.

Dr. William West, a young osteopath of Centerville, Ia., near Des Moines, announced at the state meeting of osteopaths a new method for curing tuberculosis, says the New York Sun. He said he had tested it on ten patients, and all had recovered. The essence of the treatment consists in vibration of the spleen, releasing the phagocytes that prey on bacteria. Osteopathic treatment to strengthen the alimentary canal and lungs is also used, and patients are put on special diet and kept in good air and light.

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, Jan. 15

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 72@73c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, new, 41½@42¼c; No. 2 yellow ear, new, 43½@44.

OATS—No. 1 white, 31@32c; No. 2 [illegible] 30½@31c; extra No 3 white, 29¾@30c; regular No 3, 28½@29c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $15.25@15.50; No 2 do, $14.25@14.75; No. 1 clover mixed hay, $13.75@14.25; No. 1 clover hay, $13.75@14.00; No. 1 prairie hay, $11.50@12.00.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 27@27½c; tubs, 26@26½c; Ohio and Pennsylvania creamery, 24@24½c; dairy butter, 19@20; country roll, 16@17c; cooking butter, 11@12c.

EGGS—Guaranteed stock, 26@27c; fresh, candled, 25@26c; storage, candled, 21@22c.

CHEESE—Ohio, three-fourths cream, 11¼@11½c; full cream, Ohio, September, 12@12¼c; New York state brand, 12½@12¾c; limberger, new, 13@13½c; Wisconsin brick Swiss, 14½@15½c; Wisconsin ring Swiss, 15@15½c; brick, five-pound average, 14@14½c.

POULTRY—Live—Springers, 8@9c; hens, 7@8c; roosters, 5@6c; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 75c@$1.25 per pair. Dressed—Springers, 13@14c; hens, 11@12c; roosters, 8@9c; turkeys, 13@14c; ducks, 13@14c; geese, 9@10c per pound.

GAME—Rabbits, 25@30c a pair.

Pittsburg, Jan. 15.

CATTLE—Receipts light; market steady. We quote as follows: Extra heavy, $5.60@5.70; prime, $5.15@5.30; good, $4.60@4.90; tidy, $4.15@4.35; common, $3.00@3.75; heifers, $3.00@4.25; oxen, $2.50@4.50; bulls and stags, $2.75@4.25; common to good fresh cows, $45.00@50.00; springers and common cows, $20.00@30.00.

HOGS—Receipts about 20 cars, including holdovers; market strong; all grades about 5 cents higher. We quote as follows: Best Yorkers and mediums, $5.30@5.35; heavy hogs, $5.30; fine Yorkers and pigs, $5.25@5.30; roughs, $3.75@4.90

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair; 18 loads; market steady on sheep and weak on lambs. We quote as follows: Choice wethers, $4.50@4.65; good, $4.20@4.40; fair mixed, $3.50@4.00; common, $1.50@2.50; choice lambs, $5.75@5.90; common to good lambs, $4.00@5.65; veal calves, $7.50@8.00; heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

Cincinnati, Jan. 15.

HOGS—Market active and higher at $4.00@5.32½.

CATTLE—Market strong at $2.25@4.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep stronger at $1.50@4.10. Lambs strong at $3.50@5.75.

New York, Jan. 15.

WHEAT—Spot market easy; No. 2 red, 81c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 79½c in elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 86c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 90⅝c f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot market easy; No. 2, 46½c in elevator and 47c f. o. b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 30½c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 white, 32½@32¾c; No. 3 white, 32c; track mixed western, 30@31½c; track white, 31½@35c.

CATTLE—No sales; nominally steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady. Sheep, $3.50@4.50; culls, $2.75; lambs, $5.90@6.15; no very prime lots sold; culls, $4.50.

HOGS—None for sale; nominally quoted at $5.40@5.60; light pigs, $5.60@5.65.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Opening	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	133	135	132¼	133½
American Tobacco	115	115	113½	113½
Atchison (Pfd.)	85⅝	86⅛	84½	85⅛
C. B. & Q.	143½	146⅞	143⅛	144⅜
Federal Steel	51	51	47½	48½
Manhattan	121¾	123	119	120
Missouri Pacific	84⅞	86	84⅛	85¼
Louisville & Nashville	89	90	88⅛	88⅛
Northern Pacific, pfd	86¾	86¾	86½	86½

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close
Wheat				
Jan.	73⅜	74	72¾	72¾
May	76⅝	76⅞	75¼	75½
Corn				
Jan.				36⅝
May	38¼	38⅜	38	38
Oats.				
May	24⅞	24⅞	24¾	24¾
Pork.				
May	14 20	14 20	13 95	14 00
Lard				
May	7 52	7 52	7 50	7 50

What We Eat

Is intended to nourish and sustain but it must be digested and assim before it can do this. In other the nourishment contained in be separated by the digest from the waste materials and carried by the blood to all part body. We believe the reason for great benefit which so many peo derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla lies the fact that this medicine gives good digestion and makes pure, rich blood. It restores the functions of those organs which convert food into nourishment that gives strength to nerves and muscles. It also cures dyspepsia, salt rheum, scrofula, boils, sores, pimples and eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism and all diseases that have their origin in impure blood.

BUCHANAN, Mich., May 22.
Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.
GENTLEMEN—My mamma has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your Grain-O, the drink that takes the place of coffee, she finds it much better for herself and for we children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use a package every week. I am ten years old.
Yours respectfully,
FANNIE WILLIAMS.

GOSHEN, Ill.
Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:
Dear Sirs:—Some days since a package of your GRAIN-O preparation was left at my office I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it, as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GRAIN-O as well as the best coffee I ever drank.
Respectfully yours,
A. C. JACKSON, M. D.

Jell-O, The New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cts. Try it today.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best emedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Dissolution Notice.

MASSILLON, O., Jan. 1, 1901.

The firm of Hemperly & Jacobs is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Frank L. Hemperly having purchased the interest of W. C. Jacobs. The books will be left with the new firm, and Daniel Hemperly authorized to collect all bills

HEMPERLY & JACOBS,
21 South Erie street.

ATTENTION

Coal Miners and Drillers.

Smith's New Repair Shop.

The undersigned desires to call attention to the fact that he is prepaired to repair all machinery used in mining and prospecting for coal. Special attention given to repairing

BOILERS, DRILLERS, Tools and all Miners' Machinery.

and Farm Machinery of all kinds. All kinds of

MACHINE WORK DONE PROMPTLY.

New and modern machinery has recently been added to my equipment, enabling me to turn out ALL CLASSES OF WORK ON SHORT NOTICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

37 SOUTH MILL ST., Massillon, O.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

I will offer at public sale on the premises, 3¼ miles southwest of Massillon, on the Millersburg rode, on

Thursday, January 31st, 1901.

The farm of Joseph Hassler deceased, containing about 93 acres This farm is beautifully located and is one of the best wheat farms in Tuscarawas township, and has on it a fine house, barn, and all necessary outbuildings, well, cistern and several springs of never failing water, one of which is the noted "Crystal Springs."

Terms of sale, $500 cash on day of sale, balance of one-third of purchase price on April 1, 1901; one-third in one year and one-third in two years from April 1, 1901, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from April 1st 1901; back payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises. Possession given April 1, 1901.

W. D. OBERLIN, Executor
of last will of Joseph Hassler deceased.
With power of attorney from the heirs.
Clayton Brenner, Auct.

MID-WINTER TERM ..OPENS THIS WEEK...

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